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A

GUIDE TO HEALTH:

OR

ADVICE TO

BOTH SEXES.

By S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Member of the University and College of Physicians, Aberdeen.

K.

"Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" Jer. viii. 22.

SECOND EDITION.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

DAVID, EARL OF MANSFIELD,

CHANCELLOR;

AND THE

PRESIDENT, PROFESSORS AND FELLOWS,

OF THE

MARISCHAL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

OF

ABERDEEN.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

EVERY part of the Healing Art may juſtly Preſume on Your Protection, to whom it owes ſuch extenſive

extenſive Improvements.....The liberty I have taken of Addreſſing this Tract to You, is neither from a Preſumption of Merit in me, nor to ſeek an Occaſion to beſtow Praiſe on a Learned Body, whoſe united Efforts have been to Promote, Encourage and Eſtabliſh, uſeful Knowledge; and who ſtill Labour to give that Aſſiſtance, which has made You ſo Uſeful and Valuable to Society. I can not however with-hold a fond and grateful

grateful Desire of thus Publicly acknowledging the Esteem and Confidence I place in You.

With the most sincere Respect,

I am,

MY LORD and GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient
humble Servant,

SAM. SOLOMON.

Mary-bone, Liverpool.

PREFACE.

TO the firſt Edition of the Guide to Health, I wrote no Preface, not being willing to bias the Public in favour of my work, but contented myſelf by remaining ſilent, until I ſhould find how my *firſt* attempt was received by a generous Public; the rapid ſale it met with, exceeded my moſt ſanguine expectations, and has induced me to reprint it; to which I have added many Improvements, and ſelected a variety of Caſes and Cures, performed by the Medicines recommended in the following ſheets.

The reader will eaſily perceive that this is not only a New Edition but almoſt a new work,

work; ſo conſiderable are the alterations and additions which are made in it.

This work is not ſo much intended for the critical eye of the learned, as for the inſtruction of the ignorant, and the afflicted; I have therefore adapted the language to the moſt ſimple capacity, that it may be generally underſtood by thoſe for whom it is deſigned, for this candour I have been ſeverely cenſured by my Brethren the Faculty; but the Public good has, and ever ſhall be the higheſt ſummit of my ambition.

Females, who are by nature deſtined to be preſervers of the human race, are at the ſame time liable to ſo many diſeaſes, that render their condition truly wretched and unequal (when compared to the other ſex), for whatever condition of life they purſue, few there

are

are who enjoy a perfect ſtate of health, or are entirely free from pain anxiety. If they enter into the wedded ſtate, even from that ſource of pleaſure ſomething bitter ariſe, and pregnancy brings with it at leaſt a length of loathing; if they remain ſingle, they will ſcarcely be able to avoid labouring under ſome infirmity, becauſe they are ſtrangers to a mother's pangs.

Nothing can therefore be of more importance to the Fair Sex, than to be properly acquainted with every ſymptom of ſuch diſeaſes as they are peculiarly liable to, and how to manage themſelves in every ſtage thereof when afflicted with any of them; for that many of the ſex have fallen victims to theſe cruel complaints through

ignorance and falſe delicacy, which deterred them from making their caſe known even to the neareſt relations, is a matter which is too well known to be doubted, and the conſequences have been ſo dreadfully obvious, that they call aloud for a remedy:—to have a "GUIDE to HEALTH," in which at their leiſure moments they may make themſelves acquainted, with every circumſtance that is neceſſary for a Female, whether married or ſingle, or know; and alſo the proper remedies applicable to all ſuch caſes.

Such is the deſign and intent of that part of this publication.

The intention of the *Appendix* to this work, is, for the expreſs purpoſe of warning Youth from

from falling into a deluſive and DESTRUCTIVE HABIT, which faſcinates the ſenſes and allures them to the commiſſion of a *ſolitary vice*, that deſtroys the health and ſpirits of its votaries, and renders them feeble, and inactive for life!

Having ſeen ſo many victims to this allurring, this deceitful ſin; I think I have been fortunate in opening the Eyes of Youth, and ſhewing them the danger and deſtructive conſequences that attend theſe practices; this, I preſume, is the ſureſt means of preventing that decay of human nature, which is ſo generally complained of.

I cannot conclude this Addreſs without expreſſing the gratitude I feel, for the diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed patronage with which my endeavours in the cauſe of humanity, have been rewarded, by a large portion of my Countrymen. I muſt not however, flatter myſelf that any perſonal conſideration entered into the motives of preference, to which my publication owes its preſent reputation; nor even to the circumſtance of its being offered to the Public, by a perſon regularly bred to Art of Phyſic; who, when the practical knowledge qualified him to attend with advantage, the Medical Leſſons of the Univerſity, took out his Degree; * I cannot imagine that any conſideration of this ſort decided the Public with regard to my 'Guide to Health'. I am ſatisfied that it is

* For the Doctor's Diploma, ſee the latter part of this work.

owing

owing to the merits alone of that ineſtimable Medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead, the preparation of which I have had the happineſs to diſcover, and which has been, by rapid advances introduced into univerſal uſe and requeſt: ſtill however as the good effects of the public predilection have redounded to me: to me the pleaſing office belongs of making, as I hereb y do, my beſt acknowledgments to my Generous Patrons, the Public, and the Afflicted.

May HE who has the power of doing all things, pour down upon my deſign that Bleſſing, without which, our feeble efforts are of no avail,

S. SOLOMON.

Mary-bone, Liverpool.

☞ Entered at STATIONER'S-HALL.

GUIDE TO HEALTH, &c.

OF FEMALE DISEASES.

IMMODERATE FLUX OF THE MENSES.

ANCIENT and modern phyſicians have endeavoured to inveſtigate the cauſes of this flux, which reſembles the ocean in ebbing and flowing at certain periods. It would be an endleſs taſk to recount their various opinions, nor will, indeed, the limits allotted to this work, admit of elaborate diſcuſſions.

The menſtrual diſcharge, or flux of blood, iſſuing from the uterus every month, uſually begins about the age of thirteen, and terminates about forty, which render theſe two periods the moſt critical in the whole life of females, and the greateſt care is then neceſſary, as their future health and happineſs depend, in a great meaſure, upon their good conduct at theſe times. The Menſes are very irregular in ſome females, ſometimes happening on the twenty-ſeventh day, and ſometimes on the thirtieth. Duretus ſays, that ſome women have their menſes twice a month, without the leaſt injury to their health; while others have not even had them once a month. The ſame irregularity is obſerved in reſpect to the duration of the flux, for in ſome it continues three days, in others four, and even ſix days; however for moſt part, Hippocrates ſays, that it terminates on the third. Every large flux of blood from the uterus, is not to be called noxious, but only ſuch as is attended with loſs of ſtrength, and which

brings on other ſymptoms of laſſitude and debility, as want of appetite, crudities from indigeſtion, a ſenſe of weight from the region of the ſtomach, an ill colour in the face, a languid pulſe, ſwelling in the feet, and a diſturbed ſleep without refreſhment.

When this diſcharge is occaſioned by an error in the patients' regimen, an oppoſite courſe to that which induced the diſorder muſt be purſued, together with two teaſpoonfuls of that celebrated medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead, (which is only prepared by Dr. Solomon of Mary-bone, Liverpool) in any convenient drink, which will counteract the morbid affections of the blood, from whence it proceeds, and the beſt method to reſtrain the flux is to keep the patient quiet and eaſy both in body and mind. If it ſhould be very violent, ſhe ought to lie in bed with her head low, and live upon a cool, ſlender diet, as veal or chicken broths with bread; and drink a decoction of nettle roots and great comfrey. Should theſe not be ſufficient to ſtop the flux, two drachms of allum, and one drachm of Japan earth may be pounded together, and divided into eight doſes, one of which may be taken three times a-day. Such as cannot bear allum on their ſtomachs, may take two table ſpoonfuls of the tincture of roſes, with a teaſpoonful of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, three or four times a-day, adding to each doſe from eight to ten drops of laudanum: ſhould theſe fail, half a drachm of Peruvian bark in powder, with ten drops of elixir of vitriol, may be taken in a glaſs of red port wine four times a-day.

If the menſes appear in breeding women, the true and only remedy is two teaſpoonfuls of this Cordial Balm of Gilead, with ten drops of laudanum three or four times a-day, until the intention is obtained; for when the lower viſcera are affected, opium does not ſo much affect the head. I ſaved a woman's life when ſhe was almoſt expiring with a flux of blood, by the above remedy. Immoderate evacuations are produced by a ſedentary life, and want of proper exerciſe; hence this is a diſorder moſt commonly to be found among the rich, but ſeldom among the poor claſs of women, who have much exerciſe and live ſparingly. It is alſo occaſioned

caſioned by too frequent uſe of ſalt, acrid, and high-ſeaſoned victuals; by ſpirituous liquors, &c.; by violent agitations of the paſſions of the mind, from loſſes, gaming, fear, anger, grief, &c. It may be obſerved likewiſe, that too great exerciſe does as much harm as the moderate is ſerviceable; eſpecially if the patient is ſubject to this flux from other cauſes; ſuch as too frequent repetition of the venereal act, or from a miſcarriage.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES.

BOERHAAVE ſays, that as ſoon as a healthy female arrives at her full growth, ſhe generates more blood than can be conveniently contained in the veſſels; wherefore the ſuperfluity is evacuated by the uterine arteries, and is called the menſes. From whatever cauſe this flux is obſtructed (except in a ſtate of pregnancy) means ſhould be uſed immediately to reſtore it. When a female has arrived to the period when the menſes uſually begin to flow, and they do not appear, but on the contrary her health and ſpirits begin to decline, it will be proper, inſtead of keeping her confined to the houſe, to place her in a ſituation where ſhe can have exerciſe, and enjoy the benefit of free air and agreeable company; and let her take two teaſpoonfuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, three times a day, in any convenient drink; giving her a gentle doſe of phyſic every third day: let her eat wholeſome food, and amuſe herſelf in the moſt agreeable manner, and there is not the leaſt fear, but that nature aſſiſted by this ſalubrious Cordial, and proper exerciſe, will do her work.

The firſt appearance of the menſes in girls who never yet had them before, is ſeldom ſo inſtantaneous as to ſurpriſe them unawares. It is generally preceded by ſymptoms which foretel its approach, as a ſenſe of heat in the neighbouring parts; weight and dull pain in the loins; diſtention and hardneſs of the breaſts; head ache; loſs of appetite; laſſitude; paleneſs of the countenance; wearineſs of the legs; ſometimes a ſlight degree of fever, and during the flux a nauſea and faintneſs. When theſe ſymptoms appear about the age at which the menſtrual flux uſually begins, ſuch things ſhould be

carefully avoided which are moſt likely to obſtruct that neceſſary and ſalutary evacuation, and all the means uſed to promote it, as ſitting frequently over the ſteam of warm water, drinking warm diluted liquors, in which a teaſpoonful or two of the Cordial Balm of Gilead has been previouſly mixed.

When the menſes have once began to flow, the greateſt care ſhould be taken to avoid every thing that may tend to obſtruct them. Females ought to be extremely cautious what they eat or drink when they are unwell; every thing which is cold or apt to ſour upon the ſtomach ought to be avoided. But ſhould it happen that any thing has been eaten that is improper, and the effects begin to be perceptible take two teaſpoonfuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead in a glaſs of Madeira, ſherry, rum, brandy or Hollands, which will give inſtantaneous relief.

What is extremely hurtful at this particular period is cold; more of the ſex date their diſorders from colds caught while they are out of order, than from any other cauſe :----this ought ſurely to put them upon their guard, and to make them very circumſpect in their conduct at ſuch times.

A degree of cold that will not at any other time do the leaſt injury, will, at this period be ſufficient to ruin their health and conſtitution. The greateſt attention likewiſe ſhould be paid to the mind, which ſhould be kept as eaſy and chearful as poſſible. Every part of the animal economy is enflamed by the paſſions, but none more than this----Anger, fear, grief, and other affections of the mind, often occaſion obſtructions of the menſtrual flux, which prove abſolutely incurable by any other remedy than this celebrated Cordial Balm of Gilead.

When obſtructions proceed from a weak or relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, the Cordial Balm of Gilead ought by no means to be omitted, along with ſuch medicines as tend to promote digeſtion, to brace the ſolids, and aſſiſt the body in preparing good blood; for which purpoſe this Cordial is peculiarly adapted. A teaſpoonful or two with a little Bark and other bitters, may be taken either in ſubſtance or infuſion, as is moſt agreeable to the patient. When obſtructions proceed

ceed from a viſcid ſtate of the blood, in women of a groſs and full habit, evacuations and ſuch medicines as attenuate the humours are neceſſary; the patient in this caſe ought to be bled and bathe her feet in warm water frequently, to take now and then a cooling purge, and regularly two teaſpoonfuls three times a day, of the Cordial Balm of Gilead; and live upon a ſpare, thin diet; her drink ſhould be whey, water, or ſmall beer, with a teaſpoonful of the Cordial therein, and ſhe ought by all means to take ſufficient exerciſe. If it proceeds from affections of the mind, as grief, fear, anger, &c. every method ſhould be taken to amuſe and divert the patient, and, that ſhe may the more readily forget the cauſe of her affliction, ſhe ought to be removed, if poſſible, from the place where it happened. A change of place, by preſenting the mind with a variety of new objects, has often a very happy influence in relieving it from the deepeſt diſtreſs. A ſoothing, kind, and amiable behaviour to ſuch females as are in this ſituation, is of the laſt importance.

As obſtructions of the menſes is often the effect of other maladies, which females are apt to bring on themſelves, by that baneful habit of ſelf indulgence, of which more will be ſaid hereafter, we ought by all means, to endeavour to reſtore the patient's health and ſtrength, by the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which is the only remedy in ſuch caſes.

To inſtruct girls very early in the conduct and management of themſelves at this critical period is, as Dr. Buchan juſtly remarks, the abſolute duty of mothers and thoſe who are inſtructed with their education. Ignorance or inattention of what is beneficial or hurtful at this time, are the ſource of many diſeaſes and misfortunes in life, which a few ſenſible leſſons from an experienced matron might have prevented. Nor is care leſs neceſſary in the ſubſequent returns of this diſcharge; taking improper food, violent affections of the mind or getting cold at this period is ſufficient to ruin the health, or to render the female ever after incapable of procreation.

OF THE

CHLOROSIS,

OR

GREEN SICKNESS.

THIS is an obſtruction from the womb veſſels of young females about the time their courſes begin to flow; it is attended with a viſcidity of all the juices, a ſallow, pale or greeniſh colour of the face, a difficulty of breathing, a ſickneſs of the ſtomach at the ſight of proper food, an unnatural deſire of feeding on chalk, coals, ſtones, tobacco pipes, ſealing wax, and other things of an hurtful and improper nature.....The ſtoppage of the menſes is not always the cauſe of this diſtemper, for they ſometimes, though but ſeldom, flow regularly in the progreſs thereof. According to Etmuller, the ſuppreſſion of the menſes is rather the effect than the cauſe of this diſeaſe. Sydenham looks upon this diſeaſe to be a ſpecies of the Hyſteric affection, and is known by the paleneſs and diſcoluration of the face and the whole body.

It moſt commonly proceeds from a longing deſire after the enjoyment of ſome particular perſon, or from a violent inclination to exchange a ſingle life for the ſtate of matrimony; and when this is the caſe, the parents ſhould either let her have the man ſhe longs after, if they approve of her choice, or otherwiſe endeavour to provide her a ſuitable match, as it would be the moſt natural and moſt radical cure, by removing the cauſe altogether. But if matrimony be not convenient, either on account of her youth or other ſubſtantial reaſons, recourſe muſt be had to proper regimen and phyſical aid, otherwiſe the moſt ſerious diſorders will enſue, and the patient is quickly carried off in a conſumption. The following will generally effect a cure.

Take of the leaves of Mugwort, Briony and Pennyroyal, each an handful, infuſe them four days in two quarts of water, and then pour off the liquor for uſe----Bottle it up and take a gill glaſs three parts full, with two or three teaſpoonfuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead added thereto, three times a day, viz. morning, noon and night, until the decoction be all uſed. Then reduce the doſe to one teaſpoonful of the Cordial in a wine glaſs of cold ſpring water, morning andevening for fifteen days, after which it may be taken once a day or every other day, until the patient finds herſelf entirely free from every ſymptom of the diſeaſe. For this malady which hurries thouſands of young amiable females into conſumptions, the celebrated Cordial Balm of Gilead, (prepared by no one elſe in the world but Dr. Solomon, of Marybone, Liverpool) is the beſt remedy ever known; it unclogs the fallopian and ſpermatic tubes, purges and cooles the uterus and vagina; promotes the menſtrual diſcharge, cleanſes the urinary paſſages; diſſolves viſcid humours in the blood, ſharpens the appetite, ſtimulates the nerves and invigorates the ſpirits; which in all ſtages of the chloroſis are apt to be depreſſed. When this diſorder is not very far advanced, nor obſtinate, take one teaſpoonful, of the Cordial in a wine glaſs of cold water, for thirty or forty days ſucceſſively, and it will perform a cure without the decoction, which however makes the doſe the ſtronger.

OF THE FLUOR ALBUS, OR WHITES.

THE Fluor Albus, or whites, conſiſts in the efflux of a whitiſh lymphatic, ſerous, or aqueous humour from the matrix. Sydenham ſays, it is ſometimes white, ſometimes pale, yellow, green or blackiſh; ſometimes it is ſharp and corroſive, ſometimes foul and fœtid; the face is diſcoloured, there is a pain in the ſmall of the back; the appetite is loſt, and the eyes and feet ſwell.

It moſt generally proceeds from a debiliated ſtate of the body, chiefly from indolence, or exceſſive uſe of tea, coffee, or any other weak, watery diet. Some women have a periodical flux of the whites,

whites, inſtead of the menſes....It is attended with a pain and weight in the loins, cloudy urine, a loathing after ſome things and a longing after others.....Barren women, and thoſe who are moſt liable to miſcarry, are chiefly troubled with the whites. The feet ſwell by day and the face by night; it is attended with a difficulty of breathing, and a palpitation of the heart. The diſcharge is ſometimes ſo ſharp as to ulcerate the parts, which, however, is ſoon healed by a little common cerate. It brings on dropſies and conſumption, which if not ſpeedily remedied, puts a period to the patient's exiſtence. It is ſometimes attended with an acute pain, that the patient cannot bear conjugal embraces. It may be known from the venereal diſeaſe, (which is ſometimes of great conſequence to diſtinguiſh) by the whites ceaſing at the time of the menſes, and do not appear again until the courſes are over; but a venereal running remains conſtantly upon the patient, even at the ſame time as the monthly diſcharge. Dr. Pitcairn relates a caſe which laſted four years, during which time the diſorder returned regularly every new moon, and continued eight days.

The whites often afflict maids of a weakly conſtitution, as well as married women and widows; indeed there are few of the ſex, eſpecially ſuch as are any way ſickly, but have known it more or leſs; for whatever diſeaſe renders the blood poor, foul, and viſcious, and reduces a woman to a languid condition, is commonly ſucceeded by the whites, which when they come in this manner, continue to weaken the patient more and more, and are in great danger without a ſpeedy remedy, of wearing away the patient and making her a miſerable victim to death! Let no woman, therefore, neglect this diſorder, when ſhe finds it upon her; but endeavour to prevent its getting too much a-head. To remove this diſeaſe the patient muſt take as much exerciſe as poſſible; and let her drink rather generous of red port or claret, mixed with Pyrmont, Briſtol, or lime water; tea and coffee are to be avoided. Strong broths and milk diet, Aſtruc ſays, are exceeding good to be taken in this diſeaſe; ſhe muſt abſtain from herbs and fruit, and drink red port wine at meals.

The

The patient ought by no means to lie long a-bed, and nothing can poſſibly be better than a decoction of tormentil roots, biſtory, comfrey, and roſe leaves, and add a tea ſpoonful or two of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which muſt be perſiſted in, morning, noon and night, for ten days; then take it twice a-day for ten days more, after which diſcontinue the decoction, and take the Cordial every morning for a month, one tea-ſpoonful or two, in a wine glaſs of cold ſpring water; the diſeaſe will be found gradually to abate, and upon any ſymptoms of a return of it, take a tea-ſpoonful of the Cordial in a wine glaſs of cold water for a week, and it will entirely go off..... In warm weather the cold bath will be of conſiderable ſervice; as will likewiſe 30 drops of balſam copivi, with a tea-ſpoonful of the Cordial Balm of Gilead three times a-day.

PREGNANCY, OR CHILD-BEARING.

THOUGH Pregnancy is not a diſeaſe, yet as it is attended with a variety of complaints, which require great attention; but for the cure or alleviation of which, medical aid has hitherto proved very deficient...So in theſe complaints, the Cordial Balm of Gilead exerts moſt extraordinary properties, and excels whatever has been hitherto offered under a medical form. It is an univerſal purifier of all thoſe heterogeneous particles which produce nauſea, for as it is according to the groſſneſs of the eſſences at the time of conception, that vomiting, pains in the head and ſtomach, fainting &c. ariſe, which proceeds from the jarring elements, ariſing from the diſproportion in the conſtituent parts of the male and female ſeed, in their primary qualities; which is not only attended with great debility and depreſſion to the mother, in her whole nervous ſyſtem, but frequently with hereditary diſeaſes, and dreadful conſequences to the infant offspring, which nothing but the powerful exertion of the active faculty of nature can preſerve from falling a prey to the groſs and viſcid elements which contaminate this procreative mixture:.....Now this Cordial Balm of Gilead is elegantly adapted to envigorate and aſſiſt that active faculty in expelling all viſcid humours; being compounded of the moſt ſubtle, active and penetrating eſſences of nature, and

fitted to the moſt active principles of the patients' elementary powers and vivifying influx, prepared from that living fire which germinates the vital principle, and quickens the embryo in the womb and being joined to an ætherial ſpirit, ſtrengthens and aſſiſts the visvitæ, by attracting and uniting the four elements or procreative faculty into one harmonious combination, without deſtroying their variety or diſtinct powers; whence it is of the ſame nature and property as the animal ſpirit and nervous elaſtic light, or fluid which purifies and fans the breath of life, firſt breathed into the noſtrils of Adam by his creator, and communicated to his race by the action of the womb, as the flame of one candle is communicated to another: Hence the Cordial Balm of Gilead produces the moſt ſalutary effects to every woman in a ſtate of pregnancy, by ſtimulating the procreative faculty to the formation of the fineſt children, correcting or purifying the male ſeed from infection or diſeaſe; preventing moles or falſe conceptions, removing all loathings, longings, or vomitings; and effectually preventing abortion, from any cauſe whatever. For theſe important purpoſes, when a woman enters into the ſtate of matrimony, ſhe would do well to take one or two teaſpoonfuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead every other morning to promote conception; ſhe ſhould then continue it three times a week from conception to the end of the fourth month; then it ſhould be omitted till a fortnight before her time, when ſhe ſhould take a teaſpoonful in a wine glaſs of cold ſpring water, every morning till her labour, at which time it will wonderfully ſtrengthen her, aſſiſt her throws, facilitate the birth, promote the lochia, and carry off the after-pains. She might take it occaſionally during the month in any ſymptoms of cold, fever, or hyſterics, diluted in a wine glaſs of warm water, about the middle of the day.

Pregnant women are often afflicted with the heart-burn, They are likewiſe in the more early periods of pregnancy, often harraſſed with ſickneſs and vomiting, eſpecially in the morning....Likewiſe both the head-ache and tooth-ache are very troubleſome ſymptoms of

pregnancy

pregnancy. The former may generally be removed by keeping the body gently open by the uſe of prunes, figs, roaſted apples, and the like; when the pain is very violent, bleeding may be neceſſary; and as for the latter, it is ſoon removed by dipping a bit of cotton or lint into the Cordial Balm of Gilead, and applying it to the affected tooth. Several other complaints incident to pregnant women might be mentioned, as a cough and difficulty of breathing, ſuppreſſion and incontinency of urine, &c. but all theſe ſymptoms are readily removed by having recourſe to the Cordial Balm of Gilead, and taking it as directed before.....Every pregnant woman is more or leſs in danger of abortion---this ſhould be guarded againſt with the greateſt care, as it not only weakens the conſtitution, but renders the woman liable to the ſame misfortune afterwards. Abortion may happen at any period of pregnancy; but it is moſt common in the ſecond or third month. Sometimes, however, it happens in the fourth or fifth. If it happens after the ſeventh month, the child may be kept alive by proper care and attention. The common cauſes of abortion, according to Aſtruc, are the death of the child, weakneſs or relaxation of the mother, great evacuations, violent exerciſe, raiſing great weights, reaching high, jumping or ſtepping from an eminence, vomiting, coughing, convulſion fits, blows on the belly, falls, fevers, diſagreeable ſmells, exceſs of blood, indolence, high living, or the contrary; violent paſſions or affections of the mind, as grief, fear, &c.

SIGNS OF APPROACHING ABORTION,

Are not unlike thoſe of a natural labour; ſuch as ſickneſs, palpitation of the heart, pains in the loins, or about the bottom of the belly, a dull heavy pain in the inſide of the thighs, the breaſts become flat and ſoft, there is a diſcharge of blood or watery humours from the womb.

TO PREVENT ABORTION,

Women who are ſubject to miſcarry, and thoſe who are of a weak or relaxed habit, ought to take one tea-ſpoonful of Dr. Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead in wine or ale, three or four times a day,

about 11 in the morning--about a quarter of an hour before, and at the ſame time after dinner; at about eight o'clock in the evening: to uſe ſolid food, abſtaining from the uſe of tea and watery liquors; to riſe early, and go to bed ſoon; to ſhun damp houſes; to take frequent exerciſe in the open air, but to avoid fatigue; and never to go abroad in damp or foggy weather, if they can help it.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead ought not to be taken by women of a full habit above once a-day, and that only after dinner; uſing a ſpare diet, avoiding ſtrong liquors, or any thing that may tend to heat the body or increaſe the quantity of blood: their diet ſhould be of an opening nature, conſiſting principally of vegetable ſubſtances. Every woman in a ſtate of pregnancy ought to be kept chearful and eaſy in her mind;....Her appetite, even though depraved ought to be indulged as far as prudence will permit.

Upon the firſt appearance of any ſymptoms of abortion, the woman ought to be laid in bed on a matraſs with her head low: ſhe ſhould be kept quiet, and her mind ſoothed and comforted: ſhe ought not to be kept too hot, nor to take any thing of a heating nature. Her food ſhould conſiſt of broths, rice and milk, jellies, gruel made of oatmeal and the like, all of which ought to be taken cold. If ſhe is able to bear it, ſhe ſhould loſe at leaſt half a pound of blood from the arm. Her drink ought to be barley-water, ſharpened with a little lemon juice; or ſhe may take half a drachm of powdered nitre, in a cupful of water gruel, every five or ſix hours. Should ſhe be ſeized with violent looſeneſs, the beſt thing will be to drink a little ſtarch, boiled in milk to a thin conſiſtence.

If ſhe is affected with vomiting, let her take three tea-ſpoofuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, in a little French brandy, and repeat it every third hour until the intention is anſwered. In general opiates are of ſervice, but they ſhould always be given with great caution.

Strong, active women, who have been uſed to miſcarry at a certain time of pregnancy, ſhould be bled a few days previous to that period.

By

By this means, and obſerving a proper regimen, they may eſcape that misfortune. Pregnant women ſhould not be reſtrained from following their uſual exerciſe....Want of exerciſe not only weakens the body, but induces a too great fulneſs of the blood veſſels, which are the two chief cauſes of abortion. Some women, however, are of ſo delicate a texture, that it is neceſſary for them to avoid almoſt every kind of exerciſe, during the whole period of pregnancy.

Women who are ſubject to miſcarriages, ſhould never fail to take the Cordial Balm of Gilead, from the time they have reaſon to believe they are pregnant, until a full month after they have quickened. It may be taken once, twice or thrice a day, or every other day, as the urgency of the caſe may require, from one to three tea-ſpoonfuls, in a glaſs of ſmiths' forge water, or in ſoft ſpring water, in which common oak bark had been ſteeped; and ſhe will effectually get over all cauſes of abortion. Women after ſudden miſcarriages, or bad labours, will find wonderful relief by taking a tea-ſpoonful or two of it once or twice a day, in a wine glaſs full of warm water, for a week or ten days. Nurſes alſo, whoſe milk is griping, or defective, ſhould take it once or twice a day, or as often as occaſion may require. The intention will quickly be experienced, the milk will be purified and augmented, and all the fluid ſecretions promoted in a manner productive of ſound health, both to the mother and child.

ADDRESS TO THE FAIR SEX,

ON WEAKNESSES CONTRACTED BEFORE MARRIAGE, BARRENNESS, &c. &c.

THERE are diſorders contracted by the fair ſex, the cauſe and cure of which are of ſuch a nature, that for ſeveral reaſons, chiefly through ſhame, they are likely to conceal them, and therefore ſuffer worſe conſequences than can here be deſcribed.

To tell in a few words what I mean by ſuch diſeaſes; they are all ſuch as the patient, by a criminal indulgence of her paſſions, has herſelf been the inſtrument in cauſing. For that many of the

fair, eſpecially in their younger years, have ſuffered much from a ſecret vice, by which they have endeavoured to procure themſeves thoſe pleaſureable ſenſations, which God has ordered to be the effects of mutual commerce between the ſexes, is a matter of late become too notorious to be doubted, and too dreadful in its conſequences to be indulged in; I mean that abominable vice Onaniſm, or ſecret venery :.....And certainly none of them can take it amiſs if, for their advantage I venture ſo far to expoſe their practice, as to remove the evil conſequences of it; and to prevent as much as poſſible its continuance....This ſecret vice is chiefly a fault in both ſexes, nothing therefore, can be of more importance to the preſervation of human-kind in general, than the endeavouring to prevent a practice that ſtrikes at the very root of fecundity, and, as Dr. Sibly juſtly remarks, is particularly deſtructive to young men as well as women; but beſides its wickedneſs, as he ſays, it is the moſt prejudicial thing that can be to the human conſtitution. Its bad effects on the body are very many and great. If practiſed often, it relaxes and ſpoils the retentive faculty....It occaſions the whites in women and gleets in men....It ruins the complexion and makes them pale, ſwarthy and haggard...It produces a long train of hyſteric diſorders; and ſometimes, by draining away the radical moiſture, induces conſumptions.

It brings on heat in the privities, belly and thighs, with ſhooting pains in the head and all over the body. It ſometimes brings on that fatal malady the Furor Uterinus or inſatiable appetite to venery, the conſequences of which is dreadful beyond conception. But what it is moſt liable to produce, is barrenneſs, by cauſing an indifference to the pleaſures of Venus; and in time, a total inability or inaptitude to the act of generation itſelf. Virgins who indulge themſelves over eagerly in this abuſe of their bodies, deflower themſelves, and deſtroy that valuable badge of their chaſtity,

which

which it is expected they ſhould not part with before marriage but which, when loſt, can never be retrieved.

With regard to maids who have thereby deprived themſelves of that ſacred badge, the loſs of which before marriage was ſo ſeverely puniſhed by the Jews; under what apprehenſion muſt they continually live! with what terror muſt they approach the marriage bed, which heaven has deſigned for the ſeat of the higheſt ſenſual enjoyments, when they reflect that their virtue on the firſt amorous encounter, is liable to ſuch ſuſpicions as may never be worn off, but which may render uncomfortable, the life both of her, or otherwiſe her affectionate huſband. What I have already ſaid, if duly attended to, will be ſufficient to render this practice abominable; to deter the young and hitherto innocent from making themſelves miſerable, and to ſtop the courſe of thoſe who have already advanced far in the road of deſtruction. Let them, when any way tempted, reflect on the miſerable condition of many, who, in galloping conſumptions, have died terrible examples to all thoſe who perſiſt in this vice; and as relaxations, weakness and infertility of the parts, whether male, or female, are the common conſequences that follow; relief can only be applied for in the following remedies, which are ſucceſsfully preſcribed for barrenneſs, ſeminal weakneſſes, muſcular relaxations, &c.

Barrenneſs is ſuch a ſtate of a woman's body, as indiſpoſes it, upon the uſe of the natural means, to conceive and propagate her ſpecies. It may be properly reckoned among the diſeaſes of females, as few married women who have no children, enjoy a good ſtate of health.

It proceeds from many ſources and may be reduced under two general heads....Firſt, an indiſpoſition of the parts to receive the male ſemen in the act of copulation, or that vital effluvium ſtreaming

ing from it, which alone can impregnate the ovaria. Secondly, an inaptitude to retain and nouriſh the vital particle after it is injected, ſo as to make it grow and compound its parts, till it becomes a proper fœtus. The reception of the ſeed is hindered by many cauſes: an immature age, when by reaſon of the narrowneſs of the genital paſſages, the woman cannot admit the virile member, or at leaſt not without great pain, which makes her diſlike copulation; and old age has ſometimes the ſame effect: for in elderly virgins the parts are ſo ſtraitened for want of uſe, they cannot without difficulty contribute to the means of generation. *

Conception is alſo hindered by an hectic, hydropic, or feveriſh ſickly habit; by a deficiency or obſtruction of the monthly courſes, when the natural briſkneſs of the blood is wanting; by an immoderate flux of the courſes, which impoveriſhes the fluids; by the whites, which continuing too long, relax the glands of the womb, and drown, as it were, the prolific particles; and too often by ſecret venery, which utterly deſtroys the tone and vigor of the parts. This may particularly happen on the ſide of the man, ſince it induces ſeminal weakneſſes, and a want of proper erection. When there is a total want of erection, or of ſeminal matter on the ſide of the male, generation is not only impoſſible, but the cure very precarious and difficult: (when ſuch is the caſe, the patient had better apply perſonally to Dr. Solomon, at his houſe, Mary-bone, Liverpool.) But preparatory to the cure of infertility in either ſex, it is proper to uſe evacuations, unleſs any particular ſymptom ſhews them to be dangerous....Bleeding, lenient purgatives, ſuch as ſolutive electuary, and a gentle vomit of ipecacuhaunha, eſpecially if the perſon be plethoric, or cacochymic, cannot but be of great ſervice....then proceed to the following ſtregthening electuary:

Take roots of eringo and ſatyrion candied, each one ounce; powders of ſweet fennel ſeeds, cinnamon, and preſerved ginger, of each half an ounce; mace, roots of contrayerva, and Spaniſh angelica,

* Dr. Sibly's Medical Mirror is, I believe, one of the beſt publications extant on this ſubject.

angelica, of each one drachm; troches of vipers, one ounce; juice of kermes, ſix drachms; tincture of cantharides, half a drachm; ſyrup of cloves, a ſufficient quantity to make an Electuary. Let the quantity of a large nutmeg be taken every morning early, at about 5 o'clock every afternoon, and at bed time; immediately after taking the Electuary, drink a wine glaſs full of the following infuſion, adding to it two teaſpoonfuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, viz. take cinnamon powdered, one ounce; ſweet fennel ſeeds bruiſed and lavender flowers, of each half an ounce; Spaniſh angelica root, ginger, contrayerva, mace and cochineal, of each one drachm and a half; canary wine, two quarts: put the ingredients into the wine and let it ſtand for three or four days, and ſtrain off the infuſion for uſe. Continue the Electuary for ten days ſucceſſively; then omit a week, and continue it for ten days more; after which continue the infuſion and Cordial Balm of Gilead only, three times a day for ten days more; then take it only twice a day for a month or as long as the caſe requires, adding from one to two tea-ſpoonfuls of the Cordial to each glaſs, as the age or conſtitution of the patient may require. This courſe will be found moſt excellent for barrenneſs and debility; particularly while thus aſſiſted by the Cordial Balm of Gilead; which will greatly warm and rectify the blood and juices, increaſe the animal ſpirits, invigorate and revive the whole human machine, and not only raiſe the appetite to venereal embraces, but remove the uſual impediments to fertility, prepare the womb for performing its office, and the ova for impregnation.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead warms, comforts, and excites the generative parts to admiration, and ſeldom fails of curing all common occaſions of barrenneſs in a month or ſix weeks, if duly followed.

Should the caſe however, be ſo bad as to require ſurgical aid, either in male or female; it will be neceſſary that a perſonal appli-

cation be made to the Doctor, at Liverpool, who will give the beſt advice that medical or philoſophical abilities can deviſe, both for men and women.

OF THE FUROR UTERINUS.

According to Etmuller the furor uterinus is attended with obſcenity, reſtleſſneſs and a delirium. The patients delight to talk obſcenely, and ſolicit men to ſatisfy their deſires both by words and geſtures. It ariſes from a too great ſenſibility or inflammation of the pudenda, or parts where the venereal ſtimulus reſides, which are chiefly the clioris and vagina; or the too great abundance of acrimony of the fluids of thoſe parts...or perhaps both theſe cauſes may exiſt together: but what it is moſtly occaſioned by, is, the criminal abuſe of her body, by a baneful habit, which is too frequently practiſed by young women, which has been ſufficiently treated on in the forgoing chapter.

The cure conſiſts, (for it is ſeldom is theſe caſes, that a Phyſician is called in, owing, I preſume, to falſe modeſty), in copious bleeding either from the arm or foot; ſometimes it is neceſſary to let blood in both the arm and foot; and a ſtrong vomit muſt be given as ſoon as poſſible....ſhould theſe fail, thirty or forty drops of laudanum muſt be given in her drink, in order to compoſe her to reſt, ſhould this not ſucceed, 20 drops more may be given...and if any ſymptoms remain the next day, bleeding muſt be repeated....In the fit, the Cordial Balm of Gilead, muſt not be given; but as ſoon as there is reaſon to believe that this dreadful complaint is perfectly ſubdued it may given, with the happieſt effects, in order to reſtore the conſtitution, which, muſt ſuffer extremely by ſuch a moſt horrid diſeaſe....let my fair readers take warning by ſuch examples, and ſhun that dreadful precipice whereon many a fair and

otherwiſe

otherwiſe amiable female, has been unfortunate wrecked...this deluding vice, has generally been called Onaniſm, being the ſuppoſed crime for which the Lord ſlew Onan, as recorded in the 38th chapter of Geneſis....It is turning the grace of God into laſciviouſneſs, violating his laws of propagation and plunging the ſoul from its original ſeat of happineſs, into a gulph of miſery and woe!!

But the melancholy train of ideas and infirmities, this deſtructive habit brings on thoſe who are unfortunanely attached to it, claims our pity and conſolation rather than our vengeance or contempt... Turn, then ye unthinking mortals, turn from the paths that lead you to deſtruction, and walk in the road that will lead you to happineſs, Fly from this tempting, this deceitful ſin, whoſe ſyren charms allures you to your ruin....Turn to that all gracious Lord who is now only waiting that he may be gracious...."THERE IS STILL A BALM IN GILEAD, THERE IS STILL A GREAT PHYSICIAN THERE!"

It is to be hoped that theſe obſervations will be ſufficient to ſtop young people from this pernicious practice and thereby prevent them from plunging into a ſea of miſery, without, perhaps, a ſingle plank to eſcape upon....Nothing, perhaps, weakens the mind ſo much as this pernicious practice, which takes poſſeſſion of the whole mind and attention, and prevents its votaries from following their reſpective avocations, by engroſſing their ideas even when they ſhould be employed in devotion or buſineſs; renders them ſtupid, dull and thoughtful, and deſtroys all their vivacity, chearfulneſs and health, by bringing on conſumptions, weakneſſes, barrenneſs, and all that dreadful train of nervous complaints, which makes them timid. It agitates the mind, cauſes frightful ideas and horrid dreams, and ultimately cauſes them to be afraid even of being left alone for a few minutes!

Surely ſuch a train of miſeries proceeding from this cauſe, might be ſufficient to deter youth from entering into ſuch a courſe!" doubtleſs it would, if they were aware of it,...But theſe are not all the baneful effects of this habit as will be ſhewn in the Appendix which in this edition is conſiderably improved from the laſt, and illuſtrated with a number of remarkable caſes and cures, which came under the immediate care of Dr. Solomon, and many letters from perſons whom the Doctor has cured; the originals of which may be ſeen at his houſe, making one large folio volume.

OF WOMEN

AT THE TURN OF LIFE.

THE menſes generally ceaſe to flow between forty and fifty years of age, and renders this period very dangerous, as it lays the foundation for many future diſeaſes. The great diſcharge that this produces, by ſo copious a drain being taken into the habit, without previous preparation, is the ſole cauſe of this danger.

All women are more or leſs ſenſible when this period arrives, and ſhould take care of themſelves accordingly; for when the menſes are about to go off, they appear for the moſt part irregular, both in time and quantity; once in a fortnight, three, five, or ſix weeks: ſometimes very ſparingly, at other times in immoderate quantities. For want only of neceſſary care and attention, during the time the menſes thus dodge, and give ſymptoms of their departure, many complaints enſue; among which are cold and chills, ſucceeded by violent flushings of the face, and heats of the extremities; reſtleſs nights, troubleſome dreams, and unequal ſpirits; inflammations of the bowels, ſpaſmodic affections, ſtiffneſs of the limbs, ſwelled ancles, ſore legs, with pains and inflammation; the piles, and other ſymptoms of plenitude. But all this might be eaſily prevented, by attention to a due regimen, and taking this truly valuable Cordial, as frequent as occaſion may require.

When

When a woman ſuſpects her menſes are about to leave her, let her loſe four, five, or ſix ounces of blood, as her habit of body may admit; then let her make a decoction, by taking gentian roots, one pound; ſenna and orange peel, of each half a pound; pour upon them a gallon of hot water, and after it has ſtood twenty-four hours, pour off the liquor for uſe. Let her take from two to four tea-ſpoonfuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, in a gill-glaſs full of the above decoction, every night and morning for ten days; then let her continue it every morning for ten days more, and afterwards every two or three days, or oftner. This courſe muſt be followed every ſpring and fall, for a month or ſix weeks ſucceſſively, by all women who find their menſes dodge, or come too ſparingly, until they entirely ceaſe.

If the terms flow too abundantly, and produce a flooding, the patient muſt immediately looſe ſix or eight ounces of blood, and be kept as much as poſſible at reſt, with her head low, until the medicine has had time to take effect. Let her diet be ſpare, but not too lax; and let her apply to the following courſe: Take conſerve of red roſes, an ounce; aſtringent ſaffron of iron, two drachms; and oil of cinnamon, ſix drops; mix theſe into an electuary, (which might be made up by any apothecary, if the recipe be ſent him) and take the quantity of a large nutmeg every day at noon, for ſix, eight, or ten days, or longer, as the urgency of the caſe may require; drinking immediately after it one tea-ſpoonful of the Cordial Balm of Gilead in a wine glaſs full of warm water: the flooding, by this means, will gradually abate, the feveriſh ſymptoms will go off, the back will be ſtrengthened, the womb-veſſels cleanſed, and the patient wonderfully reſtored. After the tenth day, in moſt caſes, the electuary might be diſcontinued: and the Cordial Balm of Gilead, from half a tea-ſpoonful, to one tea-ſpoonful and a half, taken according to the conſtitution of the patient; to prevent a relapſe.

It is evident that the intention of nature in returning this flux back into the habit, is to nouriſh and preſerve life, not to deſtroy

it. Until the age of puberty, girls require this blood for the ſuſtenation and nouriſhment of their bodies; when that is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed, it is applied to the purpoſes of nouriſhing the fœtus, and of ſuckling the infant after it is born. When child-bearing ſubſides, and the eve of life comes on, the flux is returned back to comfort and preſerve it; therefore if women were but careful to obſerve a regular courſe before this flux returns upon them, by adopting the methods I have preſcribed, and by taking this medicine ſpring and fall for two or three years previous to the time, they might not only eſcape the perils and dangers attendant on this period, but would lay the foundation of a ſettled ſtate of health, and enjoy a ſound conſtitution of body, to extreme old age.

OF NERVOUS AND HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASES.

THIS diſeaſe is attended with ſuch a train of ſymptoms, that it is a difficult taſk to enumerate them all, for there is no function or part of the body that is not ſoon or late a ſufferer by its tyranny. A volume would not be ſufficient to point out their various appearances. They imitate almoſt every diſeaſe; and are ſeldom alike in two different perſons, or even in the ſame perſon at different times.---They are continually changing ſhape, and and upon every freſh attack, the patient thinks he feels ſymptoms which he never experienced before. Nor do they only affect the body; the mind likewiſe ſuffers, and is often thereby rendered extremely weak and peeviſh. The low ſpirits, timoroufneſs, melancholy, and fickleneſs of temper which generally attend nervous diſorders, induce many to believe that they are entirely diſeaſes of the mind; but this change of temper is rather a conſequence, than the cauſe of nervous diſeaſes.

THE CAUSE.

A deficiency of vital heat in the cerebrum. Every thing that tends to relax or weaken the body, diſpoſes it to nervous diſeaſes: as indolence, EXCESSIVE VENERY, drinking too much tea, or other watery liquors warm, frequent bleeding, purging, vomiting.

ing, &c. Whatever hurts the digeſtion, or prevents the proper aſſimilation of the food, has likewiſe this effect; as long faſting, exceſs of eating or drinking, uſe of windy, crude, or unwholeſome aliments, an unfavourable poſture of the body, leading too ſtudious or ſedentary a life, want of exerciſe, &c. &c.

Nervous diſorders have frequently been occaſioned by the loſs of a huſband, a favourite child, or from ſome diſappointments in life. It alſo often proceeds from intenſe application to ſtudy:--- Few ſtudious perſons are entirely free from them; intenſe ſtudy not only preys upon the ſpirits, but prevents the perſon from taking proper exerciſe, by which means the digeſtion is impaired, the nouriſhment prevented, the ſolids relaxed, and the whole maſs of humours vitiated. Grief and diſappointment produces alſo the ſame effects. In ſhort, whatever weakens the body or depreſſes the ſpirits, may occaſion nervous diſorders; as unwholeſome air, want of ſleep, great fatigue, diſagreeable apprehenſions, anxiety, vexation, &c.

THE SYMPTOMS.

It is only neceſſaray to mention ſome of the moſt general ſymptoms of theſe diſorders, as it would be both an uſeleſs and endleſs taſk to enumerate the whole.

They generally begin with an abſurdity of the patients behaviour, inactivity, diſlike to motion, anorexia, borborygmi, coſtiveneſs, oppreſſion from wind, frequent ſighing, anxiety about the præcordia, great dejection, internal ſinking, load at the ſtomach, palpitation of the heart, taciturnity, wild incoherent diſcourſe, ridiculous notions, the mind being fixed upon one object, &c. &c. and are preceded by a variety of ſymptoms as windy inflations, or diſtempers of the ſtomach and inteſtines; the appetite and digeſtion uſually bad; yet ſometimes there is an uncommon craving for food, and a quick digeſtion. The food often turns ſour upon the ſtomach; and the patient is troubled with vomiting of clear water, tough phlegm, or a blackiſh coloured liquor reſembling the grounds of

of coffee. Excruciating pains are often felt about the navel, attended with a rumbling noiſe in the bowels. The body is ſometimes looſe but more commonly bound, which occaſions a retention of wind and great uneaſineſs.

The urine is ſometimes ſmall in quantity, at other times very copious and quite clear. There is a great ſtraitneſs of the breaſt, with difficulty of breathing; violent palpitations of the heart, ſudden flaſhes of heat in various parts of the body; at other times a ſenſe of cold, as if water were poured on them; flying pains in the arms and limbs; pains in the back and belly, reſembling thoſe occaſioned by the gravel; the pulſe very variable, ſometimes uncommonly ſlow, at other times very quick; yawning, the hiccup, frequent ſighing and a ſenſe of ſuffocation, as if from a ball or lump in the throat, alternate fits of crying and convulſive laughing, the ſleep is unſound and ſeldom refreſhing; and the patient is often troubled with horrid dreams.

Sydenham obſerves that this diſeaſe imitates all kinds of diſtempers ſo exactly, that a Phyſician is generally at a loſs to diſtinguiſh it from an eſſential diſeaſe of any part; but that one peculiar ſymptom of it is, a deſpair of ever recovering.

As the diſeaſe increaſes, the patient is moleſted with head-achs, cramps and fixed pains in various parts of the body, the eyes are clouded, and often affected with pain and dryneſs, in ſhort, the whole animal functions are impaired. The mind is diſturbed on the moſt trival occaſions, and is hurried into the moſt preverſe commotions, inquietudes, terror, ſadneſs, anger, diffidence, &c. The patient is apt to entertain wild imaginations and extravagant fancies, the memory becomes weak and the judgement fails.

The moſt common ſymptom of this diſeaſe is a conſtant dread of death. This renders thoſe unhappy perſons who labour under it peeviſh, fickle, and impatient; and are apt to run from one Doctor to another, which is one reaſon why they ſeldom reap any benefit from medicine,

medicine, as they have not ſufficient reſolution to perſiſt in any one courſe till it has time to produce its proper effect. Therefore when a perſon wiſhes to be cured, they muſt conſtantly and patiently perſevere in the remedies hereafter preſcribed for them, for its of no uſe to begin a medicine and to give over before it is poſſible that its effects can be perceptible, or before it could have time to act upon the ſyſtem. They likewiſe imagine that they labour under diſeaſes from which they are quite free, and are angry if any one attempts to ſet them to rights, or laugh at their ridiculous notions.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CURE OF NERVOUS CASES.

Perſons afflicted with Nervous diſeaſes ought never to faſt long. Their food ſhould be ſolid and nouriſhing, but of eaſy digeſtion; all exceſs ſhould be carefully avoided. Hot meats are hurtful. They ought never to eat more at a time than they can digeſt; but if they feel themſelves weak and faint between meals, they ought to eat a bit of bread and drink a glaſs of wine with two teaſpoonfuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead added thereto....Heavy ſuppers are to be avoided....Though wine in exceſs enfeebles the body and impairs the faculties of the mind, yet taken in moderation, it ſtrengthens the ſtomach and promotes digeſtion.

Wine and water with a teaſpoonful or two of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, is very proper to drink at meals: but if the wine ſours upon the ſtomach, or the patient is too much troubled with wind, brandy and water will anſwer better than wine. Every thing that is windy and hard of digeſtion muſt be avoided. All weak and warm liquors are hurtful, as tea, coffee, punch, &c....People may find perhaps, a temporary relief in theſe, but they always encreaſe the malady, as they weaken the ſtomach and hurt digeſtion Above all things drams ought to be avoided....Whatever immediate eaſe the patient may feel from the uſe of ardent ſpirits, they are ſure

ſure to aggravate the malady, and prove certain poiſon at laſt. Theſe cautions are indeed more than neceſſary, as moſt people are fond of tea, and other ardent ſpirits, to the uſe of which many of them fall victims.

Exerciſe in nervous diſorders is equal if not ſuperior to medicines Riding on horſeback, is generally eſteemed the beſt, as it gives motion to the whole body without fatiguing it. Walking however, agrees better with others....Every one ought to uſe that which is found to agree beſt with their conſtitution. Long ſea voyages have an excellent effect, and to thoſe who have ſufficient reſolution, this courſe ought by all means to be recommended. Every change of place and the ſight of new objects, by diverting the mind, have a great tendency to remove theſe complaints....For this reaſon a long journey, or a voyage, is of much more advantage than ſhort journeys at home. During any of theſe courſes, the Cordial Balm of Gilead ought never to be diſpenſed with. A cool dry air is proper, as it braces and invigorates the whole body. Few things tend more to relax and enervate, than hot air, eſpecially that which is rendered ſo by great fires in ſmall apartments....But when the ſtomach or bowels are weak, the body ought to be well guarded againſt cold, eſpecially in winter, by wearing a thin flannel waiſt-coat next the ſkin. This will keep up an equal perſpiration, and defend the alimentary canal from many impreſſions to which it would otherwiſe be ſubject, upon every ſudden change from warm to cold weather.

Perſons who have weak nerves, ought to riſe early and take exerciſe before breakfaſt, as lying too long in bed cannot fail to relax the ſolids....They ought likewiſe to be diverted and kept as eaſy and chearful as poſſible. There is not any thing that hurts the nervous ſyſtem or weakens the digeſtive powers more than anger, fear, grief or anxiety.

THE CURE.

It has generally been thought that nervous diſeaſes are ſeldom radically cured; but that their ſymptoms may be ſometimes allevi-

ated, and the patient's life rendered more comfortable by proper medicines, is, I believe univerſally allowed.

Now, I will venture to affirm, that if the following mode be purſued, there will be no fear of a radical cure being obtained.

When the patient is coſtive, a little rhubarb or ſome other mild purgatives ſhould be taken, and the body ſhould never be ſuffered to be long bound. All ſtrong, violent purgatives are however to be avoided, as aloes, jallap, &c. an infuſion of ſenna, and rhuharb in brandy anſwers very well. This may be made to any ſtrength, and taken in ſuch a quantity as the patient finds neceſſary. When the digeſtion is bad, or the ſtomach relaxed and weak, the following infuſion of Peruvian bark may be uſed with advantage.

Take of Peruvian bark, an ounce; gentian root, orange peel and coriander ſeeds, of each half an ounce; let theſe ingredients be bruiſed in a mortar, and infuſed in a bottle of Brandy or Whiſky for five or ſix days. A table ſpoonful of the ſtrained liquor, with a tea-ſpoonful of the Cordial Balm of Gilead may be taken in a glaſs of water, an hour before breakfaſt, dinner and ſupper.

ADVICE TO BATHERS,

PARTICULARLY IN THIS DISEASE.

Nothing tends more to ſtrengthen the nervous ſyſtem than cold bathing. This practice, if duly perſiſted in, will produce very extraordinary effects: but when the liver or other viſcera are obſtructed, or otherwiſe unſound, the cold bathing is improper.... It is therefore to be uſed with very great caution....The moſt proper ſeaſons for it are ſummer and autumn. It will be ſufficient eſpecially for perſons of a weak habit, to go into the cold bath three or four times a week, and after coming out to take two tea-ſpoonfuls of the Cordial in a glaſs of wine or brandy, which will prevent

prevent that chilliness which is apt to ensue after bathing, more particularly to nervous persons, and which if not guarded against, will prove highly prejudicial. I have also observed very good effects from bathing the feet in a warm fomentation made of wheat-bran, chamomile flowers and boiling water. The feet must be put in very deep and as hot as possibly can be borne.

In patients afflicted with wind, the greatest benefit is certainly to be experienced from the Cordial Balm of Gilead; to two tea-spoonfuls of which 15, 20, or 30 drops of the Elixir of vitriol may be added, and taken twice or thrice a day, in a glass of water. This will expel wind, strengthen the stomach, and promote digestion.

It would be an easy matter to enumerate many medicines for relieving nervous disorders; but whoever wishes for a thorough cure, must only expect it from Dr. Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead, together with proper regimen. Therefore the greatest attention is necessary to diet, air, exercise, and amusements.

CASES.

To S. SOLOMON, M. D.

AUTHOR OF THE "GUIDE TO HEALTH",

NO. 12, MARY-BONE,

LIVERPOOL.

SIR,

I am very certain that your reputation is already too well established in the opinion of the world, to require any attestation of mine; but in justice to my own feelings, and for the sake of others who

may require relief, under ſimilar attacks on the conſtitution....I think it incumbent on me to ſtate, that being afflicted with aſthmatic and nervous complaints, attended with a ſtrong palpitation of the heart, which nearly deprived me of the power of breathing, and rendered the leaſt exerciſe, eſpecially in walking, extremely painful to me; I had recourſe, by recommendation, to your celebrated Cordial Balm of Gilead, which has not not only given me freedom of reſpiration, but happily reſtored me to the bleſſings of health. I am, Sir, &c.

Preſton, 3d April ED. HIGGINS.

Mrs. Hancock of Wrexham, was afflicted ſix years with a complication of diſorders, ſo as to baffle the ſkill of ſeveral perſons in the profeſſion. Her body was ſwelled in a violent manner, ſo much as to be called by ſome the dropſy, ſome a bilious complaint, &c. her legs were in the ſame ſituation as in the ancles, to ſpread over the ſhoes, at times ſhe thought by an oppreſſion in her breaſt of being choaked for want of breath. In this condition her life became a burthen, being hopeleſs of any relief from medicine: but fortunately hearing of the famous and celebrated Cordial Balm of Gilead, was induced to make trial of it, and was perfectly reſtored to health, by this invaluable medicine.

To Dr. SOLOMON,

No 12, Mary-bone, Liverpool.

SIR,

For the ſake of doing juſtice to your extraordinary abilities, as well as to inform the enemies of public practitioners in that ſcience that they ſhould not be too precipitate to cenſure ingenious and honeſt men, I do, hereby inform the afflicted, and the public in general, of the moſt ſurpriſing cure in the known world, perfected

by

your Cordial Balm of Gilead. I was afflicted with a nervous complaint, palpitation of the heart, which diſtracted my head, ſo that I could ſcarcely ſleep night or day, and took ſometimes my ſight away, that I could hardly ſee half a yard before me. I applied to many eminent Phyſicians, but all to no purpoſe, in which ſituation I was for 18 years: but by a courſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which I bought of Mr. Brown, in this place, I was cured in a ſhort time. Any perſon doubting the truth, may be convinced by ſending a letter, or applying perſonally to me.

Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, April, 10th.

JAMES WILSON.

Mr. M——, in Hanover-ſtreet, Liverpool, cured of a nervous head-ache, by this celebrated medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

Mary Brown of Preſton, was cured of a deep decline, which ſhe had laboured under for a long time, by a ſhort courſe of that aſtoniſhing preparation, the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

A ſon of Mr. Green's of Liverpool, was much afflicted with fits, owing to a nervous complaint, and was entirely cured by the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

A lady in Bold-ſtreet, Liverpool, was cured by Dr. Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead, of a nervous complatnt and weakneſs, after many remedies had been tried without ſucceſs.

I Robert Bennet, butcher, Warrington, do certify, that I was affected with a nervous deafneſs, for upwards of three years, and

and could not hear unleſs a perſon ſhouted very loud in my ears;—knowing many who had been cured of deafneſs by Dr. Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead, I applied to him for a few bottles, and was reſtord to my perfect hearing in three weeks.

Witneſs my hand, ROBERT BENNET.

I James Brown, of Newcaſtle-under-line, was cured of a nervous complaint in my head and neck, of four years ſtanding, by uſing that aſtoniſhing medicine the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which cured me in a few weeks, witneſs my hand,

Jas. Brown.

Thomas Sedgwick, ſon of John Sedgwick, cabinet-maker, Preſcot, cured by the Balm of Gilead in ten days, of hardneſs of hearing, and a ſinging noiſe in his ears, with which he had been long afflicted.

I Betty, wife of William Haſle, ſhopkeeper. near the Three Legs of Man, Blackburn, was cured by Dr. Solomon's Balm of Gilead, of a moſt inveterate and dangerous jaundice, ariſing from a nervous complaint of long ſtanding, for which a great number of medicines had been tried without the leaſt effect.

Witneſs my hand,

14th. Jan. The mark † of BETTY HASTE.

I Margaret, the wife of John Farrar, of Stanhope-ſtreet, near St. James's church, Liverpool, do declare, that for upwards of ſeven months I laboured under a moſt dangerous black jaundice, occaſioned by a nervous complaint:—I tried ſeveral remedies that were recommended by eminent doctors, (at that time I lived at Billinge, near Wigan) where finding no relief, I came to Liverpool,

pool, and applied to the diſpenſary, and after being a patient three weeks, I was ſo bad, that I was no longer able to attend there; I ſent for Dr. Solomon, who adminiſtered that famous medicine the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which reſtored me to perfect health in 19 days. Witneſs my hand, Margaret Farrar.

Witneſs, Betty Farrar.

OF

FLATULENCIES,

OR

WIND.

FLATULENCIES are of all diſorders the moſt common, and have perhaps the leaſt attention paid to them; notwithſtanding that few perſons are free from ſome diſagreeable circumſtances owing to wind, which frequently proves the ſource of the worſt and moſt crabbed chronic caſes.

METHOD OF CURE.

THE predominant acid in the ſtomach is to be deſtroyed by an emetic; the wind is to be expelled by the uſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which is a moſt noble carminative, nervine and cardiac; the bowels to be kept free by aloëtis or antimonials accompanied with a diarrhœ, let bark with opiates be given: ginger, caſtor, opiate confection, tincture of aſſafœtida, and ſuch like. A milk diet, at leaſt morning and evening is of the utmoſt ſervice. Abſtinence from fruit, vegetables, malt, and other fermenting liquors are indiſpenſibly neceſſary; animal food, and ſpirits, with a teaſpoonful or two of the Cordial Balm of Gilead diluted with water,

ter, may be uſed with ſafety; the warmer the liquor is drank the better. Pains, ſickneſs, and common diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, are inſtantly removed, by taking three or four tea-ſpoonfuls of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, in half a pint of boiling water taken as hot, and as faſt, as it can be ſipped. Obſtinate pains in the ſides and loins of many years ſtanding, have ſoon yielded to this ſalubrious Cordial.

It would, I think, be very proper, to propoſe the following queſtion to all perſons who are ſuſpected to labour under chronic complaints, viz. Have you any thing of the heart-burn; any ſoreneſs or heat in the ſtomach?....Does water ever riſe in your mouth in the morning?....Do you feel any nauſea or ſickneſs at your ſtomach in the morning?....Are you oppreſſed with wind in your bowels?....Do you find eaſe by diſcharging it?....Does it ever riſe up in your throat, or ſeem to fly between your ſhoulders? Have you any pain in your left ſide?....Do you feel a ſort of a weight or a preſſure over your eyes?....Have you a ſenſation of fulneſs after eating; a fluttering about your heart?....Any ſwelling at the pit of your ſtomach, or pain on the right ſide of it, or under the blade bone of your right ſhoulder?....Do you not feel a faintneſs within you? Are you coſtive? Do you ever void worms or ſlime?....Any difficulty of breathing?

A ſingle affirmative to either of the above queſtions, will warrant the uſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, aided by mild evacuants, as the nature of the caſe may require, keeping open the bowels or reſtraining the flux if exceſſively looſe, will to the no ſmall ſurprize of the patient, ſoon reſtore the unhappy ſufferer to a perfect ſtate of health, by removing the cauſe of the diſeaſe, as the author has joyfully experienced in many hundreds of inſtances, in an extenſive practice, with the moſt happy and uniform ſucceſs.

CASES.

I James Adkins, Maſter of the John and Henry, of Ipſwich, do declare, that three years ago. I was cured by Dr. Solomon, of

a flatulence, or windy complaint, indigeſtion and aſthma, attended with retching and ſickneſs, which I had laboured under a long while, and have remained perfectly well ever ſince, by taking the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

JAMES ADKINS.

Liverpool, 29th May.

A waiter at an inn in Liverpool, by taking that extraordinary medicine the Cordial Balm of Gilead, was cured of a flatulence, or windy complaint, attended with nervous fever, in a few days.

PHTHISIS,

OR

CONSUMPTION.

A PULMONARY Phthiſis, or Conſumption is owing to an ulcer in the lungs, whereby the whole body is gradually emaciated and conſumed.

THE CAUSE.

THAT which occaſions the ſtagnation of the blood in the lungs, till it is converted into purulent matter; this may be owing to nervous, bilous, aſthmatic or dropſical complaints, exceſs of libidinous indulgencies; baneful effect of a ſecret vice amongſt youth; from leading a too ſtudious, ſedentary life; heat of climate, hard drinking, immoderate uſe of mercurals, tea, coffee, or other watery liquids; it may be owing to a cold, caught by damp beds or damp houſes; chloroſis or green ſickneſs, exceſs of grief or pleaſure; to a tenerity of the arterial veſſels, an acrid blood, debility of the fibres, of the viſcera, long neck, ſtraight breaſt, depreſſed ſcapula, an ulcer

ter in the liver, ſpleen, pancreas, kidnies, meſentery, or uterus; a metaſtaſis of matter, neglect of cuſtomary exerciſes, &c. &c.

THE SYMPTOMS.

A ſlight fever, generally exacerbated towards evening; too great, but particular heat, flying ſtiches, hectic fluſhing, pain in the ſtomach or breaſt, pain in the ſide, the patient lying with moſt eaſe on the affected ſide; MORTON ſays, "that a long continued dry cough, and a diſpoſition to vomit, excited by it after eating, is the greateſt reaſon to ſuſpect an approaching conſumption."

The patient generally complains of a more than uſual degree of heat, a pain and oppreſſion of the breaſt, eſpecially after motion the ſpittle is of a ſaltiſh taſte, and ſometimes mixed with blood.... The patient is apt to be ſad; the appetite bad, and the thirſt great. There is moſtly a quick, ſoft, ſmall pulſe, though ſometimes the pulſe is pretty full and rather hard.... Theſe are the common ſymptoms of a begining conſumption. Afterwards the patient begins to ſpit a greeniſh, white or bloody matter. The body is extenuated by the hectic fever, and colliquative ſweats, which naturally ſucceed each other regularly towards night and morning. A looſeneſs and an exceſſive diſcharge of urine, are often troubleſome ſymptoms at this time, and greatly weaken the patient. There is a burning heat in the palms of the hands, and the face generally fluſhes after eating; the fingers become remarkably ſmall, the nails bent inwards, and the hair falls off. At laſt, the ſwelling of the feet and legs, the total loſs of ſtrength, the ſinking of the eyes, the difficulty of ſwallowing, and the coldneſs of the extremities, ſhew the approach of death; which however the patient ſeldom thinks near. Such is the uſual progreſs of this fatal diſeaſe, which if not early checked, commonly ſets all medicine at defiance.

EXERCISE.

The ſame exerciſe is to be obſerved in conſumptive as in nervous diſeaſes, for which the reader is referred to page 42, where

it is fully treated of.---The author's deſign in this publication is to avoid prolixity as much as poſſible, nor will, indeed, the compaſs allotted to this work admit of it.

METHOD OF CURE IN CONSUMPTIVE DISEASES.

Bleeding is inadmiſſible.----The non-naturals, (that is AIR, MEAT and DRINK, MOTION and REST, the PASSIONS of the MIND, EXCRETIONS and RETENTIONS, and SLEEPING and WAKING) require the ſtricteſt attention.

New milk ſhould be taken for breakfaſt and ſupper,—if it purges, it ſhould be boiled; cow's milk is preferable to that of aſſes; although much has been ſaid to the contrary, yet experience proves the latter to have leſs efficacy than the former.---Woman's milk have by ſome been recommended. * Goats whey is too diluting, and Dr. Maryatt has obſerved many fatal effects from it. The ſame celebrated author ſays, that meat broths may be taken as ſtrong as the ſtomach will bear, particulary pork; jellies, prepared from any animal ſubſtance, ſhould be taken as often as poſſible, and the patient ſhould ride on horſeback every morning, if too weak to ſit alone, ſhould be ſupported by one that rides behind, for ſays he "riding in a morning is abſolutely neceſſary," and Boerhaave is of opinion that buttermilk is better than any other kind of drink for conſumptive perſons, and ſays he has known very extraordinary cures performed by buttermilk, when the caſe was looked upon

* Dr. Buchan in his Domeſtic Medicine, relates an extraordinary caſe, of a man who was reduced to ſuch a degree of weakneſs in a conſumption, as not to be able to turn himſelf in bed. His wife was at that time giving ſuck, and the child happening to die, he ſucked her breaſts, not with a view to reap any advantage from the milk, but to make her eaſy; finding himſelf, however, greatly benefitted by it, he continued to ſuck her till he became perfectly well, and is at preſent a ſtrong and healthy man!

upon as desperate; in this opinion, Baynard also coincides. I am in fact, convinced from experience, that it has a very good effect, particularly if a tea-spoonful or two of the Cordial Balm of Gilead is mixed with each draught, this will prevent any griping pains in the bowels, which butter-milk is otherwise apt to occasion.

A dry, warm, clear air, is necessary; likewise the Bristol or Spa waters, or for common drink, an infusion of linseed, decoction of bran; or for a change, sago, saloup, or choccolate: tea, prepared from tusseligo or coltsfoot flowers, sweetened with honey, I can with infinite pleasure recommend; but above all things, the Cordial Balm of Gilead ought to be attended to, and taken as before directed in any of the above liquids, either as a common drink, or at least, three or four times a day; but let it however be observed, it is never to be taken alone, but must be mixed in some mild liquid....Shell fish of all sorts; wild fowls are very proper: generous wine, with the Cordial, may be freely used: Conserve of red roses, to the quantity of three or four ounces a day, has been taken with amazing advantage.

Acids have a particular good effect in this disease, as they tend to cool the blood and quench the thirst; therefore lemon juice sweetened with honey, and rose or lime water, to which a little of the Cordial Balm of Gilead may be added, to prevent griping, is I believe, as good a thing as can be recommended for a common drink, in all asthamatic or consumptive cases.

Bark is frequently administered, with very great advantage when an imposthume is formed on the lungs, which may be distinguished by the spitting of gross matter, oppression of the breast, and hectic symptoms; it is best to be given in substance; one ounce of bark may be divided into sixteen doses, and one taken every three hours in a little rose or lime water, sweetened with syrup of Balsam....Lime water may be made by putting half a pound of quick

quick lime into a pan and pouring thereon a gallon of boiling water; and after it has ſtood for twelve hours, pour off the clear liquor, and cork it up in bottles for uſe.

The following medicine I have had wonderful ſucceſs with:

Take vinegar of ſquills, two ounces; lime water, a pint; honey, and honey of roſes, of each half a pound; the juice of four good lemons, and one bottle of the Cordial Balm of Gilead: put the whole over a gentle fire in a ſaucepan, and let it boil a few minutes; take off the ſcum and ſtrain it through a cloth.

Of this mixture, let a tableſpoonful or two, more or leſs, be taken three or four times a day; if it cauſes any ſickneſs, let the doſe be diminiſhed or left off for a whole day, and then begin with it again in a leſſer doſe than before, as one, two or three teaſpoonfuls at a time, according as the conſtitution of the patient will admit.

The author has ordered the above medicine ſome hundreds of times, and is fully perſuaded, that if it be properly managed, there is no ſtage in this diſorder, in which it will not prove efficacious, nor has it ever once deceived him.

The only ſecret in the management of this medicine, is to give it in ſuch doſes that may produce a little, though very trifling nauſea or ſickneſs at the ſtomach, which will ſoon go off; but it is never intended to vomit; therefore the patient will do beſt to begin with a teaſpoonful or two at firſt, gradually increaſe, or decreaſe the doſe, as circumſtances will admit; and there is then, no deſirable effect which may not be expected from it.

CASES.

To DR. SOLOMON,
Mary-bone, Liverpool.

SIR,

The relaxation of which I complained to you, was owing chiefly to heat and change of climate, for being always of a delicate

delicate conſtitution, I never gave way to thoſe pleaſures that ſo frequently bring on ſimilar complaints. However you are at liberty to let the public know that three bottles of your Cordial Balm of Gilead have perfectly ſtrengthened my conſtitution, and given me better ſpirits than I have enjoyed before in my life, for which I am in duty bound to pray for you.

I am your's &c.

J. RATECLIFFE.

Maſter of the Neptune, of Philadelphia.

Liverpool, July 3d.

I Jane Engliſh, wife of John Engliſh, laboured under a violent cough and ſpitting, attended with ſhortneſs of breath, for upwards of five years, and was perfectly cured by Dr. Solomon, in fourteen days. As witneſs my hand,

JANE ENGLISH,

Liverpool, 26th April.

Mr. Turner of Leeds, was cured of a conſumption and a ſpitting of blood, of two years ſtanding, by taking Dr. Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead, for a few days.

Mr. Miller's ſon, of Liverpool, was cured of the jaundice and dropſy, by this medicine in one month.

Mr. Matthew Falkner, of Styall, near Altringham, Cheſhire, was cured of an Aſthma, ſhortneſs of breath and weakneſs, by the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

Mr. John

Mr. John Downes of Styall, was cured of a ſhortneſs of breath and weakneſs;---he tried many means, and laid out many pounds to no purpoſe. Dr. Solomon cured him by only two bottles of his Cordial Balm of Gilead, and he enjoys a better ſtate of health than he has done for forty years paſt, being upwards of ſixty years of age.

DR. SOLOMON.

Mary-bone, Liverpool.

SIR,

I beg to return you my grateful thanks for the very great cure I have experienced by your excellent medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead.---I had a violent cough, pain in my breaſt and ſtomach, profuſe night ſweats, and was pronounced by the faculty to be in a galloping conſumption. In this dreadful ſituation I was ſinking, when you was recommended to me. As ſoon as I began taking your Cordial Balm of Gilead, I found immediate relief, my night ſweats left me, my cough was much eaſier, my ſtrength reſtored, and I am now perfectly recovered.

I am, Sir, &c.

Auguſt 16th WM. FISCHER,

Maſter of the Bellona of London.

EXTRACT

OF A LETTER FROM "THE SUN"

OF JULY 26th, 1796.

To S. SOLOMON, M. D. No. 12, Marybone, LIVERPOOL.

Oakingham, Berkſhire, June 18. 1796.

My dear Sir,

DID every one know the merits of your Cordial Balm of Gilead, no perſon would be one moment without it. To you, moſt wonderful Sir, do I owe the preſervation of a moſt tender and loving wife, who was reduced to the laſt ſtage of a conſumption. I had conſulted all the phyſicians around, but they ſaid it was a loſt caſe. At length, ſeeing your advertiſement in the Sun, I perſuaded her to try ſome of your celebrated Cordial Balm of Gilead. She was unwilling at firſt to take it, ſaying, that nothing but death could relieve her. I at length perſuaded her, and ſhe was exceedingly benefited by the firſt bottle; and by taking three half guinea bottles, ſhe is, under the bleſſing of God, perfectly reſtored to her huſband, and a numerous young family. I hope you will advertiſe this cure, for the good of mankind, in all the London papers, eſpecially the Sun, where I firſt ſaw the advertiſement; and believe me, Sir, to be, with every ſentiment of gratitude,

Your obliged humble ſervant,

JAMES CHAD, ſenior.

The Original Letter is in the Poſſeſſion of the Editors of the Sun.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hilton, *dated Newark-on-Trent, July 29th, 1796.*

DEAR SIR,

"I muſt inform you, that about five years ago, I had a very ſevere illneſs; it proceeded from a cold, and ſettled on my lungs, which continued ſo long and obſtinate, as to give me much alarm for the conſequences. I had a very ſevere cough, with ſuch an oppreſſion of my breathing as ſeemed to threaten ſuffocation, and my blood was in a terrible ſtate. In this ſituation, a good friend and neighbour called on me a little time ago, and recommended your valuable, or rather invaluable medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead. I was induced to make trial of it.---Having ſome by him, he ſent it me with his uſual goodneſs; from the firſt bottle I found immediate relief, and the continuance of a few more happily recovered me. I heartily wiſh you ſucceſs,

And am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM HILTON.

Palpitation of the Heart.

Whether this proceeds from terror, fear or dread; whether from violent motion of the body, as running too hard up a hill; whether owing to wind or a diſorder of the animal ſpirits, inducing ſpaſmodic affection, this admirable Cordial is an inſtantaneous and effectual remedy.

Of Trembling.

This is a diſorder which frequently attacks perſons in advanced years, and ſometimes young people. It is an involuntary ſhaking chiefly of the head and heart, and ſometimes of the feet. It proceeds from various cauſes, as dread, fear, and anxiety; immoderate uſe of tea, coffee, &c. Loſs of too much ſemen, either by pollution, or too great indulgence in conjugal embraces. Thoſe who work in minerals and metals, are ſubject to this diſeaſe; as Gilders, white Lead makers, miners, &c. The cure can only be effected by abſtaining from ſuch things as originally occaſioned it, drinking no tea or coffee, but inſtead thereof, a Decoction of china root, and Peruvian bark, ſweetened with honey or ſugar, keeping conſtantly and regularly taking the Cordial Balm of Gilead, three or four times a day, in the manner as it is directed in the GENERAL DIRECTIONS, to which the reader may refer. Old perſons ſhould not omit taking a draught of generous wine at meals, which will ſtrengthen their nerves, raiſe their ſpirits, and render them vigorous and healthy.

NAUSEA

OR

Want of Appetite.

THIS is generally in my opinion, rather a ſymptom of other diſeaſes, than a diſeaſe of itſelf, particularly of the Aſthma; Dropſy; Hypochondriac; Melancholy and nervous complaints; Gout, &c. For when the humours are corrupted, and the ſpirits depreſſed, as in malignant diſeaſes, the faculty of digeſtion is deprived; for nature in general ſeems ſo intent upon expelling another diſeaſe, as to neglect this. Begin the cure with a vomit of about 15 or 20 grains of Ipecacuanha, a courſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, exerciſe; early riſing; temperance; and the Cold Bath: theſe being obſerved, the cure will ſoon be obtained.

OF THE

VENEREAL DISEASE.

A GONORRHŒA, or clap, is ſimply a running, or diſcharge of matter, occaſioned by connection with a female; but without any ſore or ſwelling, and may generally be cured in two or three weeks from the firſt infection, the running being an effort of nature to free herſelf from the infection.

This diſeaſe admits of a ſpeedy and certain cure in ordinary conſtitutions, but is frequently rendered tedious and deſtructive by the following circumſtances:---The patient, from a want of ſelf-command, from a deſire to conceal his malady, or from an opinion that it is ſlight and of no conſequence, will not pay the neceſſary attention to regimen and medicines; or, from his peculiar ſituation and circumſtances, cannot. But without ſome attention to theſe, according to the ſymptoms and virulence of the infection, it is in vain to expect a cure.

The remedy here recommended is not mercury; but a preparation intimately combined with the moſt powerful and eſſential parts of other anti-venereals, which render it at the ſame time perfectly ſafe to the conſtitution, and efficacious in the different ſtages, and various ſymptoms incident to this diſorder.

Dr. Solomon, therefore, earneſtly recommends his

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD,

AT HALF-A-GUINEA A BOTTLE.

Which, if taken after the following manner, will moſt aſſuredly effect a cure, even in the worſt of caſes.

In a running, unattended with any ſore, ſwelling or inflammation, mercury is NOT neceſſary to a cure; and if attention is paid to cleanlineſs, and the following directions, it may generally be carried off in a fortnight.

A clap

A clap begins with a running, at firſt white or yellowiſh colour, and is generally attended with a pain or ſcalding in making water; in this ſort of the infection, the Cordial Balm of Gilead alone is found ſufficient: however if the pain in making water ſhould be very troubleſome, it will be adviſeable to drink freely of ſome ſmall drink, as tea, milk and water, whey, ſmall beer, or water alone. The moſt ſoftening kind of drink is to be preferred, as linſeed tea, or decoction of marſh-mallow roots; but ſtrong liquors of every ſort ſhould be avoided.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead will, in moſt conſtitutions, keep the body as open as is neceſſary or proper (briſk purging being hurtful) if, however, the body ſhould be actually bound, the ſize of a nutmeg of lenitive electuary may occaſionally be ſwallowed or mixed in any ſmall drink, thrice a day; or inſtead thereof, an ounce of ſalts may be ſubſtituted.

OF THE CHORDEE.

A chordee ſometimes attends a clap, occaſioning great pain in the courſe of the night, when the penis is erected; if this ſymptom ſhould be very troubleſome, rub a little ſtrong mercurial ointment well under the yard the whole length of the urethra: a warm poultice of bread and milk, with a little ſweet oil or lard, is a uſeful application to the yard every night, but may be omitted if inconvenient to prepare. Should theſe fail, a little opium may be added to the injection, No. 1. The pain and inflammation frequently increaſe for a few days after the appearance of a clap, but the Cordial Balm of Gilead will moſt aſſuredly extirpate the moſt inveterate complaint in a reaſonable time.

After the pain and inflammation are abated, the running will gradually diminiſh, and when the parts have had time to recover their

their natural ſtrength, entirely diſappear; if it ſhould not, twenty or thirty drops of balſam of capivi may be taken thrice a day on a lump of ſugar: the patient may alſo go into the cold bath every other day, or inject ſome lead water into the urethra five or ſix times a day.----The beſt injections that can be uſed, are

1. Acerated Ceruſe, five grains, diſſolved in Roſe water four ounces;

OR,

2. White vitriol, five grains; roſe water, four ounces.

OR,

3. Both theſe injections may be mixed together.

The penis may now be kept clean with cold water inſtead of warm. This method I have generally known to ſucceed in ſix, eight, or ten days.

SECOND STAGE OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

Here there is an abſolute neceſſity for the uſe of mercury therefore a formula is hereafter given, which by being combined with this Salubrious Cordial will moſt aſſuredly effect a cure in the moſt deplorable caſes, even of a confirmed lues; yet the medicine if given without the Cordial Balm of Gilead has been known to fail almoſt in every inſtance, ſo great is the power of a due combination in medicine. In this the peculiar province of a Phyſician conſiſts, it is his buſineſs to conjoin thoſe ingredients, which alone or taken ſeparately, would prove inert or nugatory: yet when combined by medical acumen, are pointedly directed and attain energy ſufficient to remove the reſpective diſorder.

The effects of a due combination are beyond meaſure aſtoniſhing. "We may aſſign ſufficient reaſons," ſays Dr. Marryatt, "why two powders, ſeparately inodorous, when combined, poſſeſs the acuteſt pungency; or why two liquors perfectly cold, as ſoon as united

united, take fire and burſt into flame, even in the exhauſted receiver of an air-pump. In the human body there are ſo many chemical proceſſes carried on, and ſuch a variety of operations of nature, that the utmoſt limits of our knowledge of the modus operandi, ſeem to terminate in probability.....Such a combination has produced ſuch an alteration; it is highly probable that ſuch a cauſe may produce the ſame effect: as for inſtance, I have ſeen a great number of caſes wherein the aſafœtida has been given in large quantities, and for a conſiderable time to no purpoſe; when joined with a chalybeate, it had ſoon the deſired effect.

"A perſon labouring under an angina pectoris, wheezing, ſnorting and ſtruggling for exiſtence, after every reſpiration, in inexpreſſible agonies; was entirely relieved from his diſtreſs in a few minutes, by half a grain of opium combined with the ſame quantity of cantharides, though opiates had been given before, with aggravation of the complaint.

"Opiates exhibited alone will often diſappoint the practitioner; combined with quickſilver, or an antimonial, or both, as the exigency of the caſe may require, will almoſt immediately anſwer the end deſigned. The ſame medicine joined with kali, cantharides, or ipecacuanha, or even chalk, according to the intention and ſkill of the preſcriber, will take an incredible effect.

"The bark, that magnum dei donum, as Dr. Mead calls it, is too often truſted to alone, and with ſcanty ſucceſs: combined with ammonia, or kali, or nitre, or iron, or opium, according to the caſe, will prove a ſovereign remedy. Quickſilver itſelf, requires ſometimes rhubarb, and ſometimes opium to aſſiſt its operations and efficacy; ſo alſo it is wonderfully aſſiſted by the Cordial Balm of Gilead. Guaiacum may be given in large quantities without advantage...diſſolved in compound ſpirit of ammonia, will ſoon free the patient from his pains. The tartariſed antimony

I have

I have lately obſerved, has in many caſes, a much better and quicker effect when combined with wine than in any other form."

Hence it appears evident, that the following combination of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, and the Muriatic Quickſilver, prove the moſt powerful and efficacious remedy ever yet introduced into practice, in all caſes where there is reaſon to ſuſpect that the virus has entered the ſyſtem; which now for diſtinction ſake, is called

THE SIPHYLITIC CORDIAL.

Take of Muriatic quickſilver, 10 grains, diſolve in Muriatic acid ten drops; then add one bottle of Cordial Balm of Gilead; the doſe is from one to two tea-ſpoonfuls two or three times a day, in any common liquid.

The expence of the above ingredients is very trifling and any druggiſt or apothecary will do it in a few minutes; or the muriatic quickſilver and muriatic acid may be ſent for, and added to the Cordial Balm of Gilead, at the patient's own houſe, which will prevent a diſcovery what the medicine is intended for.

This is certainly the moſt powerful, pleaſant, ſafe, and efficacious medicine that can poſſibly be deviſed for every degree of venereal infection, and ought certainly to be perſevered in until there is every reaſon to believe that the taint is ſubdued.

The only ſecret in the management of this medicine, is to give it in ſuch a manner that it may act beyond the prima vitæ, and not run off by ſtool; there is then no deſirable effect which may not be expected from it. One motion in the 24 hours is natural; one may be produced by the Cordial; but if the patient ſhould

have more than two in a day, let the doſe be diminiſhed to 20, 15, or even 10 drops.

A running continued beyond four weeks, ſwellings of the foreſkin, ſwelled teſticles, and warts, for the moſt part indicate that the infection has entered the conſtitution.

Buboes, ſores on any part of the body, ſcabs, or ſpots on the ſkin, pains and ſwellings of the bones, head-aches, deafneſs, and ſore eyes, when ſuppoſed to proceed from a venereal cauſe, are univerſally allowed to be certain ſigns that the conſtitution is infected.

A running which has continued (under whatever treatment) more than four weeks, being ſtill of a yellow or green colour, or of the colour of matter; and attended with a greater or leſs heat of urine, is to be treated as above, and the Cordial Balm of Gilead taken quite regular, with the addition of the Siphyliuc Cordial, as before directed.

A SWELLED TESTICLE.

Is generally occaſioned by great exerciſe, as jumping, running, or walking too briſkly, or by cold bathing while a clap continues, or by expoſing the private parts to the cold more than is neceſſary, or by drinking inflaming liquors, ſometimes by ſtrong purges; it being the moſt painful and dangerous ſymptom attending the diſeaſe, the greateſt care ſhould be obſerved to remove it: The Teſticles muſt be ſupported or bound up with a linen truſs or bandage; if the patient is of full habit, bleeding will be proper; the diet in this caſe ſhould be as low as poſſible, no exerciſe whatever muſt be uſed, even ſtanding up is hurtful, it will be requiſite to lie down as much as poſſible: The following fomentation will be ſerviceable:

Take of acerated ceruſe, a ſcruple; of water, a quart; ſhake them together, and foment (as warm as the patient can bear with eaſe) the ſwelled parts with flannel frequently for ſome time together, after each time of fomenting, apply a warm poultice of white bread and milk, over the whole private parts, and take the Siphylitic cordial regularly.

The following vomit ſhould be taken as ſoon as poſſible:

Take of ipecacuhana fifteen grains; calomel, five grains, mix them

If it ſhould not operate, it muſt be repeated the next day.

If the patient in a former complaint has been troubled with this ſymptom, he ſhould not neglect to keep the teſticles ſupported while a clap continues, as the ſwelling is apt to return: if he cannot conveniently procure a linen truſs, a ſlip of linen, or one handkerchief may be tied round the waiſt, and another brought underneath, ſo as to ſupport the teſticles.

BUBO,

OR

SWELLING IN THE GROIN.

IF a bubo has not riſen much, it may generally be diſperſed by rubbing well in, the ſize of a horſe bean, or half the bigneſs of a

nutmeg of ſtrong mercurial ointment into the thigh, underneath the bubo, but not upon it, three or four times a day, taking the Siphylitic Cordial regulary a fortnight longer after it is diſperſed.

If, however, it is ſufficiently ripe, omit rubbing in any ointment, for it will burſt of itſelf; then gently preſs out the matter, and put a warm poultice over it, or foment with warm water, and apply a little mercurial ointment ſpread on linen to the opening twice a day. Always before it is dreſſed, preſs the matter out and wipe it very clean; the ſame poultice muſt never be uſed more than once in any caſe. The poultice need only be uſed a few days after it burſts, or if that is not convenient, four or five folds of linen may be put over in its ſtead, firſt applying the ointment: If proud fleſh ſhould ſpring up, a very little red precipate put into the ointment will conſume it. After it has been open about a fortnight, a little of the ointment ordered to diſperſe the ſwelling may be uſed to heal it; the Siphylitic Cordial muſt be taken during this time.

When the nut of the yard is ſwelled and inflamed, the fomentation ordered for a ſwelled teſticle will ſoon reduce it, if frequently uſed for a quarter of an hour together, after which a warm poultice of bread and milk may be applied. Sometimes the foreſkin is ſo much ſwelled, that it cannot get back to uncover the nut, this is called a Phymoſis, and is to be treated as juſt mentioned; the patient muſt frequently endeavour to get the foreſkin back very gently, while uſing the fomentation, but never uſe the leaſt force. When it goes back, the parts affected ſhould be ſmeared with the ointment ordered to diſperſe the ſwelled groin, afterwards letting the foreſkin go over the nut again; this, and the fomentation, ſhould be repeated ſeveral times a day, till

the

the ſwelling and inflammation are perfectly ſubdued. Sometimes the foreſkin ſwells and inflames behind the nut, and cannot be got over; this is called a Paraphymoſis, and requires the ſame treatment as a phymoſis, always endeavouring to get the foreſkin over the nut with great gentleneſs, as the leaſt force will be very injurious. The Siphylitic Cordial ſhould be taken a week after all the ſymptoms ceaſe.

OF

CHANCRES

OR

ULCERS.

IT will be proper to dreſs Chancres three times a day, with the following ointment ſpread on lint.

Take of mercurial ointment half an ounce, of red precipate 15 grains, water of acerated Litharge half a dram, mix them together.

Always before the ſores are dreſſed, the matter muſt be wiped clean off with a bit of lint, then ſuck up the moiſture with a bit of lint, afterwards waſh with warm water, or dip the whole penis

penis in a baſon of warm water for a few minutes, and take the Siphylitic Cordial, regularly during the exiſtence of Chancres, and for a week or more after they are healed, to ſecure a ſound and permanent cure.

OF A

CONFIRMED POX.

THE ſymptoms are violent pains in the bones, particularly thoſe of the head and ſhins, which are always moſt painful when in bed. Ulcers will frequently attack the genital parts, alſo very low down in the throat, and from thence creep by the palate to the cartilage of the noſe; ſometimes ſcabs and ſcurf appear in various parts of the body, which are as yellow as a honeycomb, and which diſtinguiſhes them from all others. The cure depends on the Siphylitic Cordial being taken regularly, a teaſpoonful of which may be taken every night, in tea or milk, omitting it in the morning.

Ulcers on the Genital Parts muſt be dreſſed with the ointment as before directed for Chancres.

During

During the cure of the venereal diſeaſe, if the patient catches cold, a foreneſs of the mouth and gums will ſometimes happen, which however is very ſeldom the caſe if the Syphilitic Cordial be taken, which does not act as other mercurials in general do, but may be purged off by taking a teaſpoonful of flour of brimſtone, night and morning, inſtead of the Siphylitic Cordial, till the mouth is recovered; a doſe of ſalts, or 20 grains of Jalap may be taken every morning while the foreneſs of the mouth continues. If it riſes while rubbing in the ointment to a ſwelled groin, it muſt be diſcontinued, but chancres or inflammations, muſt continue to be dreſſed as before directed. When the mouth and gums, are well, Siphylitic Cordial muſt be taken again, and the purging medicines left off.

For ulcers in the throat, the following ASTRINGENT GARGLE is very beneficial.

Take oak bark, one ounce; water, a pint and half; boil it till the ſtrained liquor will be one pint; to which add, alum, one drachm; honey of roſes, one ounce; tincture of gumlac, half an ounce; and beſt vinegar, four table-ſpoonfuls.

OR,

The throat may be fumigated with a drachm of factitious cinabar thrown upon a hot heater, (not red hot) and the fume received into the throat through a common funnel turned upwards, that the bottom may cover the heater, and the ſmoke aſcend through the tube.

Sometimes venereal ſores, particularly thoſe made by buboes, will, inſtead of healing, grow worſe under the uſe of common mercurial preparations; but this will VERY SELDOM IF EVER be the

the caſe when the Siphylitic Cordial is taken, and attention paid to the above directions.

A moſt wonderful change is frequently wrought upon ſores by removing the patient from a great town into the country, which is, with great probability imputed to the air; but to whatever circumſtance it may be owing, it is certain, that a great many ſores, the conſequences of the worſt kind of wounds and fractures, which could not be cured in ſome of our moſt celebrated hoſpitals. have been healed ſurprizingly ſoon, when the patients have been taken into the country.

Though there is no diſeaſe incident to mankind which appears in ſo many different ſhapes, and requires ſo much ſkill and ability in the management thereof as the venereal; yet it is no ſmall evil, that the poor victims to this cruel complaint, which ſaps the foundation of their exiſtence, fall alſo a prey to a ſet of miſcreants, who pretend to cure them of a diſeaſe, of which they ſcarcely know the name, much leſs what remedies are applicable to each particular ſymptom. The inviting language they hold out, is enough to allure the unguarded ſtranger,---they do their jobs "no cure, no pay," thus the ignorant and afflicted perſon is deluded--his health deſtroyed,--that money which would have been ſufficient to have obtained a cure, ſquandered upon a worthleſs miſcreant, and the miſerable patient, after in vain ſeeking for a remedy, loſes in the fruitleſs ſearch that time, every moment of which the diſorder is gaining ground, and he is left to periſh a miſerable victim to ignorance, rapacity, and cruelty, and to lament during the reſt of his painful exiſtence, his own folly and credulity. Such is the ſtate of many a young man, who would otherwiſe have been an uſeful and valuable member of ſociety; inſtead of

which

which, they drag on an unhappy life; every day brings with it a year of pain and trouble, and they fervently pray for the hour of their diſſolution!

A celebrated writer has obſerved one particular conſequence, either originating in this diſeaſe, or from the general mode of treatment it meets with, is, that when a patient has been any length of time afflicted, he is ſeldom ſatisfied whether he has received a radical cure, and is apt to imagine that every pain, or every pimple ariſing upon the ſkin, is a proof of the diſorder not being eradicated: the following therefore, will doubtleſs be highly acceptable to ſuch perſons.

Proper inſtructions to perſons doubtful of the true difference between venereal ſymptoms, and thoſe often miſtaken for them.

This is the moſt important article that can be recommended to the attention of any perſon who has ever been infected with this diſeaſe, for it commonly leaves ſuch a depreſſion upon the ſpirits, particularly where large quantities of mercury have been adminiſtered, that the patient is either driven to deſpair, or forced into the hands of ignorant pretenders, who put him under treatment for a complaint, of which, probably he had not the leaſt ſymptom.

All eruptive diſorders of the ſkin, if they happen without manifeſt cauſe, and obſtinately elude the force of medicine, are ſigns of a venereal taint; but muſt be diſtinguiſhed from diſorders of the

ſkin; which are critical, and not venereal; or from yellow or livid ſcorbutic ſpots, which abound moſt where other marks of a confirmed ſcurvy appear.

Ulcers of the throat, noſe, palate, and gums, with rottenneſs of the bones contiguous, are often obſerved in an inveterate pox; but to diſtinguiſh theſe it muſt be remarked, that venereal ulcers firſt attack the tonſil glands and throat, then the gums, but more rarely and ſlow. Whilſt, on the contrary, ſcorbutic ulcers firſt attack the gums, and afterwards the throat.

Venereal ulcers frequently ſeize the noſe, with a rottenneſs of the ſubjacent bones; but ſcorbutic ulcers, ſeldom if ever.

Venereal ulcers corrode and form cavities; ſcorbutic ones ſhoot out ſpungy excreſcences, or proud fleſh.

Venereal pains are generally increaſed by the heat of the bed; whilſt thoſe of the ſcurvy, gout, and rheumatiſm, are eaſed thereby.

Venereal pains are chiefly confined to the ſolid or middle part of the bones of the legs and arms; ſcorbutic ones to the joints and membranous parts of the body.

Venereal pains will not yield to common medicines, but others are removed by flannel, or warm weather.

If a deep ſeated violent pain has occupied the ſame part for a conſiderable time, obſtinately reſiſting all remedies; or if the patient has been ſeized with a chilline ſs for ſeveral evenings together, ſucceeeded by a feveriſh heat, and ſweats towards the morning, they are ſigns of a latent pox.

If after

If after chancres ſuddenly dried up, a bubo repelled, or gonorrhœa reſtrained, by art or accident, the ſame complaints break out again, without freſh cauſe, then it is evident the patient is poxed.

Buboes, warts, chancres. or excreſcences, after an apparent cure, without intimacy with a ſuſpected perſon, are ſigns of the ſtrongeſt infection.

There are certain ſymptoms peculiar to women in the venereal diſeaſe, as a ſuppreſſion or over flowing of the menſes; ſcirrhus or cancer of the breaſt; hyſteric affections; inflammation, ſcirrhus, ulcer, or cancer of the womb; they are frequently barren, or ſubject to abortion; or if they bring children into the world, they are ſtrumous, ricketty, hectical, and emaciated, or perhaps half rotten,

But it is of the utmoſt conſequence for them to diſtinguiſh a freſh venereal from the Fluor Albus or whites; for as the former is malignant and inflammatory, and the other commonly ariſes from weakneſs and relaxation, the remedies are directly contrary.

In the Flour Albus the diſcharge proceeds from the vagina and the cavity of the womb, the menſes being ſeldom regular. But in the gonorrhœa it proceeds from parts contigous, to the urinary paſſage, and continues whilſt the menſes flow.

In the Flour Albus the diſcharge is attended with pains in the loins and loſs of ſtrength, with ſeldom any inflammation or heat of

urine, except after a long continuance of the diſcharge, which becoming ſharp, excoriates the ſurrounding parts. But in the gonorrhœa, the diſcharge is preceded by inflammation, itching and heat of urine; there is a frequent irritation to make water, and the orifice of the urinary paſſage becomes prominent and painful.

In the Fluor the diſcharge comes on more gentle, and may be produced from a variety of cauſes, as ſprains, frequent abortion, long illneſs, or irregularity of the menſes; but in the gonorrhœa it often appears ſuddenly without any evident cauſe.

Laſtly, The colour of the diſcharge in bad habits of body, is ſometimes the ſame, viz. yellow or green iſh; but is uſually more offenſive and greater in quantity: Whilſt that of the gonorrhœa is attended with thoſe ſymptoms of weakneſs, as well as ſmall in quantity. But if an inflamation or chancre happen to fix upon the Vagina Uteri, the queſtion is then put out of all diſpute, and the diſeaſe may ſafely be pronounced venereal.

VENEREAL

VENEREAL CASES.

To Dr. SOLOMON, Liverpool,

SIR, (A Copy.)

I return you a thouſand thanks for the moſt wonderful cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted for upwards of three months with a certain private diſorder, attended with the very worſt of ſymptoms. I had applied to the Liverpool Diſpenſary, and underwent a ſurgical operation, which increaſed my miſery, I became ſo bad that my life was deſpaired of; when I was recommended to ſend for you, I was not expected to live till morning, but by the bleſſing of God your Balm of Gilead reſtored me in a little time to ſound and perfect health, and I am now as well able to get my bread as any man in Liverpool. With ſincere gratitude I remain

Sir, your much obliged humble ſervant,

PATRICK BRYAN.

Bird-ſtreet, Liverpool.

To

To S. SOLOMON, M. D.

DEAR SIR,

My grateful thanks are moſt certainly due to you, for having through your ſkill and advice, happily reſtored me from the brink of the grave, to which I had been reduced by a certain complaint, under which I laboured for above four years. It was in vain that I ſought relief from an eminent Phyſician at Carliſle, and other gentlemen of the Faculty, having alſo undergone a ſalivation by Dr. S——r, of Workington, which relieved me for a ſhort time, but it ſoon returned upon me with worſe violence than before——My legs were ſwelled and ſo painful as to make me cry out if they were only ſlightly touched, I had no reſt at nights, my throat was ulcerated and ſo ſore as to render me almoſt incapable of ſwallowing any thing but liquids, the roof of my mouth was alſo affected, and the ſmell of my breath ſo offenſive that no one could long ſtand near me. I had a violent and almoſt conſtant pain in my head and ears, which at times made me almoſt ſtupified, and my voice was ſo completely altered that I was ſcarcely to be underſtood; under all theſe horrid calamities I laboured, when one of your books was left by chance at a friends houſe, by a young man, (belonging to the Iſabella, Captain Powe, of Workington, who had got it given to him at Liverpool.) My friend brought this book to me, deſired me to read it, and ſaid, if there is any man in England can cure you it is Dr. Solomon. I accordingly peruſed the book, and found among a variety of very

great

great and extraordinary cures one that ſurprized me very much; it was the caſe of my old acquaintance Mr. Alexr. Falkner of Ulverſtone, whom you cured in 1793 of a very bad knee and the rheumatiſm. I wrote to him, and he adviſed me by all means to apply to you, for he ſaid he was ſure you would cure me. I adviſed with my friends who entertained but a very indifferent opinion of advertiſing Doctors: but my reliance on what my friend wrote, induced me, though contrary to the wiſhes of my family, to write to you and ſtate my caſe; your anſwer aſſured me that tho' bad as I ſtated my caſe to be, yet you had ſucceeded in many a worſe, but that it was neceſſary that I ſhould be under your immediate care. Accordingly I came over to you in one of our Whitehaven ſloops, I began a Courſe of your Siphylitic Cordial, and was under your care nine weeks, at the end of which time I returned home perfectly ſound. It is now five months ſince I came home, during which time I am become ſtrong and luſty, I however ſtill continue the uſe of the cold bath as you directed; I can with heartfelt ſatisfaction ſay, I never was better in my life; and as a ſmall token of my gratitude to you, for your great attention to me whilſt you attended me at the Orange Tree, top of Tythebarnſtreet, Liverpool, pleaſe to accept of the incloſed Bank bill for ten pounds. I aſſure you I ſhall never ceaſe to be grateful; would have ſent you more, but this long and dreadful illneſs has greatly reduced my finances. Having ſome thoughts of altering my condition, induces me to entreat you not to publiſh my name in your books, but I ſhall be happy to ſatisfy any individual you may think proper to refer to,

Dear Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

C. D.

Whitehaven, March 14, 1796.

A gentleman

A gentleman afflicted with a venereal complaint applied to ſeveral gentlemen of eminence in the profeſſion, and was ſalivated, but to no purpoſe. In this diſagreeable ſituation, he remained near three years, and ſpent above 70 guineas without benefit; his legs were ſwelled, and his joints ſo painful, that he was not able to walk; the palate of his mouth was alſo affected, corroſive ulcers were deſtroying his throat and noſe, and the ſmell of his breath became highly offenſive. In this deplorable ſtate he began to take Dr. Solomon's Siphylitic Cordial, and by a perſeverance therein, was reſtored to a ſtate of health which he had not enjoyed for many years before.

A gentleman, Mr. T——, going to Jamaica, about eight years ſince, contracted a venereal complaint, and concealed his caſe during the voyage. On his arrival at Kingſton, he applied to a ſurgeon, and obtained, as he thought, a cure:....but in about three months after it broke out again. Every method now proved ineffectual, and he returned to Liverpool, after a few years, in a very emaciated ſtate; for near two years he regularly took medicines without the deſired effect: at length fortunately ſeeing an advertiſement in the papers, about "the Guide to Health," he purchaſed one, by which he was induced to make trial of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, made into the Siphylitic Cordial, after the manner recommended in page 65 of this work, by which he obtained a radical cure in about 10 weeks, without ſalivation or confinement, after being afflicted with this dreadful diſorder for near eight years.

To

To S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Sir,

About a year ago I was cured by you of a bad ſort of clap or gonorrhœa, and had very good reaſon to be ſatisfied with your treatment of me. A complaint in the penis has within a week made its appearance, which alarms me not a little;--I will ſtate to you the circumſtances: On the 18th of this month I had connection with a girl in Mancheſter, who appeared to me (for I examined her very minutely) to be clean. Previous to this, I ſhould obſerve, I had no connection with any other for ſome weeks. On the morning of the 20th I firſt perceived a diſcharge from my penis; but neither of the colour or conſiſtence of what I think attends a clap, for it was, and has been to this day, much like well digeſted matter from a wound, and yellow; whereas in the other caſe, if I recollect right, it was thin at firſt, and became thicker by degrees, and paler coloured than what it is in this inſtance. I have nevertheleſs other ſymptoms attending a clap, as painful erection, and great difficulty in making water, which comes by ſtarts, and in many directions, ſo that there is either violent obſtruction in the urethra, or an ulcer, I fear. No ſymptoms at all of ſwelled teſticle, buboes, chancres, &c. have made the leaſt appearance. Now I wiſh you to give me your opinion by letter, whether from this repreſentation, you ſhould judge my complaint to be a clap or a gleet. I might have added, that when in the act of coition with the girl above mentioned, I ſtrained very hard in order to throw out as much ſeed as poſſible; and further, I fooliſhly indulged myſelf in friction above half an hour, in order to add to the quantity, ſo that the

emiſſion was as great as I ever remember, or greater. I muſt alſo confeſs, that I have been from my youth too fond of pollution. Under all theſe circumſtances, I myſelf, as far as I can judge, think my complaint muſt be a gleet. I ſhall be at Liverpool on the 6th of January for ſome time on buſineſs, when I will inſtantly wait upon you, in full expectation of reaping the benefit I before experienced by applying to you, and will reward you well and handſomely. I have only to intreat you to write to me by return of poſt, without fail, your opinion, with directions how I am to live, how I can eaſe the pain I ſuffer in making water, and how I can alleviate ſymptoms in general. On the firſt appearance, I immediately lowered my living to broth, gruel, &c. and have drank gum Arabic and nitre in thin diluting liquids. I likewiſe have taken a few pills of Venice turpentine every night; have tried to inject into the urethra, linſeed tea, oil, &c. but the paſſage is ſo ſore, as not to allow me to bear the pipe of the ſyringe, which is notwithſtanding of a very ſmall ſize. The glands appears much inflamed at the point. The diſcharge is uniform, not more at one time than another; but the difficulty of making water I think rather increaſes. I am a traveller on buſineſs at almoſt all the towns in the kingdom, and am now at Cheſter, where I ſhall be till I leave for Liverpool on the 5th or 6th of next month.---My age is 37. The diſcharge has not any ſmell at all.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servt.

Cheſter, Dec. 28th, 1795.

J. D.

*** The above gentleman was completely cured by a very ſhort courſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

A gentleman

A Gentleman in Cheſhire, ſent for me in the month of September 1795, I found him labouring under a confirmed pox, of which the following were his ſymptoms, violent head-ach, nocturnal pains in the ſhin bones, with nodes thereon, a large foul ulcer in his throat, and upon the left tonſil; a heat in the urethra, and an obſtruction therein: upon my requeſting to know every particular relative to the riſe and progreſs of the diſeaſe; he informed me, that it was contracted about ten months before, and one thing appeared very ſtrange to him, namely, his knowing himſelf to be infected in leſs than 12 hours after the connection, from a very troubleſome irritation in the urinary paſſage, which ſeized him about that time, and for ſome days encreaſed, notwithſtanding his immediate application to a ſurgeon, who ordered almond emulſions, with nitre, manna and ſalts; and to dilute freely with barley water, in which gum arabic had been diſſolved; partial warm baths and bleeding were not omitted; in the courſe of a week or ten days, mercurial ointment was uſed very liberally for at leaſt a month, with briſk purges at intervals. The running, he ſaid, was very painful for the ſpace of five or ſix weeks; he then took balſamics for three weeks, and was thought to be cured; however, in about ſeven or eight weeks afterwards, he perceived his health to be gradually on the decline, a diminution of appetite, ſtrength and ſpirits, and ſleep interrupted by wandering pains in his head and limbs: nodes ſoon after formed on the ſhins, and an ulcer in the throat. On the appearance of theſe ſymptons, another ſurgeon was employed, who adminiſtered large quantities of the ſublimate ſolution for a conſiderable time, when finding that the diſeaſe did not give way, he put himſelf under my care, and was perfectly cured in two months, by the medicine recommended

in the 65th page of this work, and a few bougies to remove the urethral obſtructions.

Be it obſerved, that no injections had been uſed in this gentleman's caſe; to which circumſtance, in my opinion, may be attributed the want of ſucceſs, for had a proper detergent one been applied in the beginning, as thoſe recommended in page 63, of this work, the venereal matter would not have been abſobed, and conſequently the pox with its diſagreeable attendants been thereby prevented.

A gentleman in Mancheſter, who ſeveral years ago had been my patient, conſulted me in January laſt, 1795; he complained of an irritation in the urethra, and ſome heat in the glans penis, which appeared rather inflamed externally. He informed me, that his laſt connection had been only on the preceding evening, at about 11 o'clock, and antecedent to that, he had not committed an act of venery for more than ſix months, during which time his health had been remarkably good. Early that morning he was awakened by a ſharp pain in the yard, which ſoon abated, but did not entirely go off, a diſagreeable heat and irritation ſtill remaining. From the ſymptoms coming on ſo early as within ſeven hours after the embrace, he could not believe his complaint to be venereal, but ſuppoſed that it aroſe from friction, and the bad wine he had that night drank; I therefore declined to preſcribe any medicines, but adviſed that he ſhould live after his uſual manner,

and

and think no more of the diſeaſe till it might become more worthy of his attention; which happened two nights afterward, by the pain he experienced from the chordee; there was likewiſe a yellow running from the urethra, accompanied with a heat of urine; his doubts by this time being perfectly removed, he immediately entered upon the uſe of the Cordial, Balm of Gilead, with the injection recommended in the 63d page, by which he obtained a cure in leſs than three weeks.

To S. Solomon, M. D. Liverpool.

Birmingham, March 24th, 1796.

Sir,

I have for ſome days been taking your Cordial Balm of Gilead which I think has been of much ſervice to me. By taking one box and an half of mercurial pills, I was rendered ſo ill that I could hardly ſtand with pains in my legs and thighs, both by night and day: and what is ſtill worſe, my gums became ulcerated, and was in much pain; I had alſo ſome ſcaby eruptions on the head. Having ſeen in the newspapers an account of the virtues of your extraordiuary medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I have made a trial of its efficacy, and in conſequence of the benefit I have received, I now return you my ſincere thanks, for it certainly is a very valuable medicine, particulary if made into the Siphylitic Cordial, according to the manner laid down in your book called "the Guide to Health." I am, dear ſir, &c.

C. D.

A Sea-captain in the Guinea-trade, was, in June laſt, attacked with an unuſual warmth in the urinary paſſage, in leſs than ſix hours after coition, and it gradually increaſed for three days, when a copious running came on attended with a ſmarting of urine; in this ſtage of the diſeaſe, he placed himſelf under my care, informing me that he was lately returned from a long voyage, and for ſeveral months paſt had not had an opportunity of getting the infection, he could therefore be very certain as to the date of his diſorder, having been entirely free from venereal complaints for two years before. In effecting this gentleman's cure, near a month was required, by reaſon of the high degree of ſcurvy with which he was at that time infected.

A gentleman in Wigan, about ſix months ſince, paid me a viſit on the following account: having taken a night's lodging with a lady of eaſy virtue, the very next morning at breakfaſt he felt ſome uneaſineſs in the urethra, which in the courſe of a few hours increaſed, and at the end of five days terminated in the ſymptoms of both clap and pox, viz. a diſcharge of virulent matter from the urethra, with heat of urine, &c. and three chancres externally;

two

two on the præputium, and one on the glans penis. He was not much ſurprized at the early appearance of the diſeaſe, as with him it generally happened ſo; he neglected however to uſe medicine of any kind, till it had arrived at the ſtate above mentioned, when he became my patient; and without further delay began upon a courſe of the Siphylitic Cordial (vide page 65) which effected his cure in leſs than a month.

A merchant of Liverpool, two years ſince, applied to me in conſequence of great heat in making urine, painful erections, and a diſcharge of matter from the urethra, ſo acrid as to threaten a phymoſis, it having already excoriated the greateſt part of the glans penis. Thus ſituated, he deſired to know if I did not call his diſorder a clap: to which I replied in the affirmative, and that it was not of the mildeſt kind: "Then Doctor,, ſaid he, I ſhall mention a circumſtance, that I think will ſurprize you, which is, that not a ſingle ſymptom of the diſeaſe appeared until two months and three days after it was contracted." Upon this account he deemed it not venereal; I aſſured him however that it was ſo, and could be removed only by treating it as ſuch. My patient was not of a bad habit of body, nor had his blood been previouſly heated by intemperance, the chordee was notwithſtanding ſo very troubleſome, that I expected to have been obliged to uſe opiates, which I am very ſeldom under the neceſſity of doing; injections generally anſwering the purpoſe, by ſpeedily removing the inflammation and its conſequences: my only objection to opium in theſe caſes is, the conſtipation which moſtly attends the uſe of it; although I am not an advocate for the old method by catharatics,

yet

yet I would not be underſtood to recommend abſolutely the contrary; which muſt indubitably tend to increaſe, rather than alleviate ſymptoms ariſing from inflammation. It will be found fully ſufficient, that the inteſtinal evacuations be the ſame as at the time of perfect health. Now to return to my patient; he was much alarmed at the high degree of pain and inflammation, which however was conſiderably leſſened in the ſpace of two days, by means of injection and the Cordial; three weeks continuance of which perfectly cured him, without any confinement or alteration in his uſual mode of living.

A Guinea captain, a twelvemonth ſince, conſulted me in conſequence of a boil (as he termed it) ſeated among the hair on the pubes very near the penis. This ulcer had reſiſted every application the ſurgeon of his veſſel had made to it for three or four weeks. From the hard edges and other appearances, I pronounced it to be a chancre; this my patient did not at that time credit, for he ſaid he had had no connection ſince he left the Weſt-Indies, however, not long after he altered his opinion upon the appearance of a bubo in the left groin, which in a few days became very painful, when he paid me a ſecond viſit, and requeſted to have it repelled: that was performed, and a cure effected by the Siphylitic Cordial, in about thirty days.

GLEETS

GLEETS,

A GLEET is a drain of matter from the urethra: It is occaſioned by an ill-cured clap; ſalivation; exceſſive venery; a ſtrain; or from a laxity of the fibres. If it is white and ropy, or thin and glairy, it is eaſily cured: if of long ſtanding, it will require ſome time to ſtop it effectually.

Though many have been under my care, who had been deemed incurable, yet I can ſafely ſay, that I have not failed in a ſingle inſtance.

The patient ſhould abſtain from all vegetables, acids, and ſugar; he ſhould riſe early in the morning, take gentle exerciſe; uſe the cold bath, firſt plunging in the water every morning over head and ears, and coming out immediately without taking the ſecond dip, or remaining one moment in the water. The privates and teſticles ſhould be frequently waſhed with cold water: equal parts of balſam copaiva and Cordial Balm of Gilead taken (one tea-ſpoonful of each) at leaſt four times a day, and uſing the following injection, is the method which I have purſued with ſuch wonderful ſucceſs.

Take

Take of blue vitriol a ſcruple, diſolve it in a wine glaſs full of boiling water in a copper veſſel, and inject a tea-ſpoonful five or ſix times a day.

The above remedy requires ſome care and nicety in the management of it, viz. to lower it with water to ſuch a point as to give little or no pain at firſt, and then gradually making it ſtronger, until it comes to an ounce of water to a ſcruple of blue vitriol; when the moſt aſtoniſhing effects will ſoon be produced from it.

IMPOTENCY

AND

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

THIS complaint ariſes from a deficiency of the vital heat; weakneſs of the ſolids; profuſe venery; ill-cured claps; gleets of long continuance, &c. &c. It is generally attended with looſe and dangling teſticles: coldneſs of the glans penis; ſeldom an erection, unleſs it be weak, languid, or of a momentary duration; pain and weakneſs in the loins; involuntary emiſſion, &c.

The

The cure is effected by paying proper regard to regimen, exercise, and the following remedy:

The patient ſhould keep his mind conſtantly employed, to prevent the incurſion of venereal deſires or thoughts. He ſhould riſe early in the morning, and take a great deal of exerciſe. His diet ſhould be ſhell fiſh of all ſorts, particularly oyſters, crabs, and lobſters: flat fiſh alſo, as ſcait, turbot, dories. and plaice, eſpecially the ſkin of the latter; or of any wild-fowl, as pidgeons, woodcocks, &c.: alſo eggs, lampreys, and indeed eels of all ſorts are by no means inferior to vipers; cavear, ſtrong meat broths; any animal (but no vegetable) food, particularly pork; calves head with the ſkin on, calves feet; but above all, MILK ſhould be taken for breakfaſt and ſupper. Brandy and water is the moſt proper drink at dinner:---The following is the beſt remedy to ſtimulate to venereal embraces;

Take oil of cloves, half an ounce; diſolve in the yolk of an egg; then add of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, one bottle.

of this elegant mixture, two tea-ſpoonfuls to be taken night and morning, bathing the teſticles with cold ſpring water; or epual parts of alcohol and vinegar, until they cabbage.---See gleet.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

TO THE

GUIDE TO HEALTH:

PART SECOND:

ADDRESSED TO PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES,
AFFLICTED WITH WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, RELAXATION, LOSS OF MEMORY, AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS IN GENERAL:

BUT MORE PARTICULARLY
ADDRESSED TO

Boys, Young Men,

And those who in the prime of Life feel the Consequences
OF A

SECRET VICE, CALLED ONANISM,

NOW TOO FREQUENTLY PRACTISED
AMONGST YOUTH;
ESPECIALLY AT GREAT SCHOOLS:

WITH AN ADDRESS TO

Parents, Guardians, Tutors,
AND THOSE WHO HAVE THE CARE AND EDUCATION
OF YOUTH.

BY S. SOLOMON, M. D.

"HOW POOR, HOW RICH, HOW ABJECT,
"HOW AUGUST, HOW COMPLICATE,
"HOW WONDERFUL IS MAN!"

YOUNG.

SECOND EDITION.

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GUIDE TO HEALTH, &c.

PART SECOND.

(APPENDIX.)

THE great alteration which takes place in the body of the male, at the time when the ſemen begins to be formed and collected, is ſo manifeſt, that it appears to the moſt common obſerver; for the riſe and continuance of the beard and cloathing of the pubes depend thereon, and a wonderful alteration takes place in the voice and paſſions of the mind, for the hitherto crying boy now becomes bold and intrepid, deſpiſing even real danger. Theſe changes are prevented by deſtroying the organs, which ſerves to ſeperate the liquor that produces it: and juſt obſervations evince, that the amputation of the teſticles at the age of virility, has made the beard fall and a puerile voice return! after this can the power of its operation on the body be queſtioned? its deſtination determines the only proper method of its being evacuated. Certain diſtempers cauſe it ſometimes to run off: it may be involuntarily loſt in laſcivious dreams, &c.

Nor is this to be only obſerved in mankind, but other animals alſo become fierce and vicious about the ſame time; the bull a

moſt

moſt fierce animal before he ſets upon the venereal act, afterwards becomes weak and languid; and the unhappy people who have exhauſted all the vigor of their bodies by too early and exceſſive venery, live enervated, and are ſubject to a numerous train of miſery and diſeaſe.

LOVE, AFFECTION, AND MUTUAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE SEXES.

Moderate uſe of coition raiſes and cheers the nobleſt faculty of the body and mind: for the grand act of nature, ſays Falk, is coition;---that function in which nature has levelled the whole animal creation, by rendering the propagation of their ſpecies an an object of the higheſt enjoyment; however with this difference, that to all except MAN, ſhe has preſcribed periods of deſire; but MAN, as a rational being, ſhe has left at full liberty to exerciſe theſe bliſsful moments with diſcretion: as long as that liberty is not wilfully abuſed, ſo long is it agreeable to the laws of God and man; but the moment it is perverted into debauchery, the abuſer ſinks below the level of a brute; and remorſe, diſeaſe, and ſelf-contempt become the fruits of his labour. Love is engrafted by nature in the human breaſt, the mother plant of every virtue, by which we are rendered pleaſing to God, happy in ourſelves, and uſeful members of ſociety. It is by this celeſtial fire that the ſexes beget an ardent deſire to give and receive ſomething eſſentially pleaſing, which creates in them an idea of felicity not to be deſcribed, nor to be compared to any thing except to heaven itſelf. If the love is pure, the bliſs is the greateſt man can wiſh for: but beware, O youth, beware! let this noble paſſion be guided by reaſon, leſt it ſhould hurry thee headlong into luſt; for if that be thy misfortune, farewel to love, and every other ſocial virtue; thou art ruined for ever!!

Sacred

" Sacred inſtinct firſt kindles the ætherial fire; and when that pair meet whoſe inclinations come in uniſon, they proclaim to each other, with palpitating endearments, that there is a ſecret anxiety for becoming united into one. If this is not repugnant to to the laws of chaſtity, and agreeable to the laws of nations, there now remains nothing but the embrace to complete their felicity, agreeable to the dictates of inſtinct. If this is concluded, and the period arrives, nature then prepares; and the ideas centre in this act only: the blood increaſes in veloſity, and like the attractive power of magnetiſm, they cement as they approach in contact. The members of generation, by the influx of the animal ſpirits, are eager to unite; the erectores penis contract themſelves and draw the penis nearer the os pubis, and thoſe with the tranſverſales, and accelerator, help to compreſs the vena ipſius penis, whereby the blood is hindered a reflux, and thus is forced into the corpus cavernoſum urethræ, and corpora cavernoſa penis; whereby the member becomes erect. In the ſame manner (if there is no intimidation) the muſculi erectores clitoridis, contract the vena ipſius clitoridis, whereby the blood is forced into the cavernoſities of that and the crura, all round the pudendum; whereby the parts agreeably ſwell, and acquire a florid colour; the muſcular part of the crura round the vagina, and the alæ become in an obſcure alternate motion, which is communicated to the vagina; whereby the lacunar glands are ſqueezed, and lubricate with a ſoft mucous humour the whole pudendum.

" When the glans reaches the entrance of the vagina, the caruncule myrtiformes gently give way; and by the mucus preſſed from the lacunæ, the penis becomes lubricated, by which for the

moſt part, it ſoon gains its way. The ſenſe of this is exquiſite, and ſets as it were the whole muſcular fabric in agitation, almoſt voluntarily. The ſartorious, pectineus, vaſtus externus, vaſtus internus rectus femoris, the rectus and obliquis abdominis, act in concert, and in oppoſition with, and to the latiſſimus dorſi, glutæus, biceps femoris, gaſtrocnemius, &c. in order to agitate the penis to friction. This is greatly aſſiſted on the woman's ſide, by obſcure motions of the ſame nature; but in particular it is heightened by the vagina, the alæ, and whole pudendum: the labia being ſwelled up, ſofily compreſſes the penis, as do the alæ; but in particular the vagina, being titillated by the friction, contracts and dilates agreeably, by which the pleaſure greatly increaſes to both parties. In the mean time the clitoris partakes not a little of this pleaſing ſenſation; communicates the tickling to the rotunda, which by the alternate motion ſets the uterus, the fallopian tubes, and the ovaria alſo in action. The whole together, with the abdomenal muſcles ſeem to be in a conſtriction: the fallopian tubes are (as we may ſay) erect or diſtended with blood, and are bent in a curve, ſo that the morſus diaboli are as it were, graſping the ovaria.

"The action now begins its criſis; the penis ſwells ſomewhat ſuddenly, and the vibrating motions become quick, ſtrong, and almoſt ſpaſmodic; this increaſes the ſenſations of the female organs; both move together with rapture, the parties ſink into extacy, and the ejaculation takes place; the muſcles of the penis, the ſphincter urinaria, the ſphincter ani, and particularly the veſiculæ ſeminales, receive a ſudden ſpaſmodic contraction, and which is partly communicated to all the fore mentioned muſcles;

by

by this conſtriction the ſeed is injected with conſiderable velocity into the uterus, where it is received with a kind of ſuction, which adds not a little to this force. In the moment of ejaculation, the uterus is drawn ſtrongly downwards by the ligamenta rotunda, the mouth of the uterus opens while the vagina conſtricts; the morſus diaboli ſqueeze forcibly the ovaria, which by their ſmall vaſa yield the female ſeed into the tubes, from whence it is ſomewhat forcibly injected along with and to the male ſeed in the uterus, and thus inſtantaneouſly adhere as a conception. When this moment of extacy is ended, the parties wake up as from a trance, and ſeem to be ſmothered in bliſs. The muſcles now ſlacken, the veins which juſt before were diſtended with rarified blood, contract; the membrum virile becomes flaccid, the ſcrotum contracts itſelf, and the whole body feels a ſenſation of laſſitude, accompanied with a ſatiety, perhaps not unlike that we feel after a good dinner, when the fineſt ſauce has loſt for a while its ſavour. The female after ſuch a ſucceſsful coition, (where a conception is the reſult) generally feels a gentle chill, and that from the ſame conſequences, though in many reſpects in a more forcible manner."

But as I ſaid before, immoderate indulgence, even in a natural way, depreſſes the ſpirits, relaxes the fibres, and renders the whole frame weak and exhauſted; what then muſt be the conſequences when nature is forced againſt her will? Celſus tells us that from the practice of ſelf-pollution, young perſons are prevented from their growth, and, as it were, become old before their time: Sanctorious obſerves, that the inſenſible perſpiration is

diminiſhed, and the concoctive faculties weakened by exceſs of venery, and in his ſeveral aphoriſms reckons up the damage proceeding from this baneful habit.

Hippocrates gives an account of two patients in fevers brought on by exceſs of venery, one of whom eſcaped, not however without great difficulty, after a ſevere fit of ſickneſs which laſted to the 24th day, and the other died about the ſame time of that weakneſs and debility which he had brought on himſelf, by this moſt horrid and abominable practice of ſelf-pollution.

The ſame celebrated author in treating of the many diſeaſes which ariſes from venereal exceſſes, ſays, "That the Tabes Dorſalis, or Medulla Spinalis, (which is a conſumption of the back) happens moſtly to thoſe who are over-leacherous in ſelf abuſe, or lately married, they are without a fever and eat heartily, but gradually waſte away. And if you aſk the patient how he is affected, he will ſay there appears to him as if ants were creeping down the ſpine, (back bone) from the top of the head: a great quantity of liquid ſemen is alſo diſcharged when he makes urine or goes to ſtool; nor does he retain his ſemen in his ſleep, but has involuntary emiſſions whether he ſleeps with his wife or not, and when he takes much exerciſe he feels a great wearineſs and debility, a ſhortneſs of breath, a heavineſs in the head, and a tingling in the ears."

Such is the ſtate of thoſe deplorable victims, who if they have not timely relief, periſh with the lipyria, a moſt dreadful diſeaſe, wherein the internal parts are conſumed with a burning heat, and

the

the external, frozen with cold. All theſe complaints I have ſeen in patients who have indulged themſelves with foul pollutions; the ſymptoms I have in general obſerved, were violent pains wandering throughout the whole body, attended ſometimes with a troubleſome heat, and ſometimes with chilline ſs, and eſpecially in the loins, which complaints had continued for three, five, and even eight years, reſiſting all remedies excepting that famous and highly exalted Medicine the Cordial Balm of Gilead; in one patient particularly I obſerved, that after all the above pains was leſſened, he felt a great cold in his thighs and legs, that he was obliged to ſit by the fire ſide even in the midſt of ſummer, though when I felt his legs and thighs, they ſeemed to have their proper natural warmth, but what ſeemed to be moſt ſtrange was during this time the Teſticles were continually moving about in his ſcrotum, and he perceived the like motion in his loins, with great pain. A ſimilar caſe is likewiſe related (ariſing from the ſame cauſe) by Van Sweiten, in his commentaries on Boerrhaave. I performed ſeveral operations on perſons who had by this practice brought on a Paraphimoſis, by not being able to bring the foreſkin back to cover the nut of the penis, whereby the inflammation became ſo great that an inciſion was abſolutely neceſſary to let out the acrid lymph, and free the ſtrangled Glans.

I ſhall range under the following heads, the evils which attend thoſe who addict themſelves to this deſtructive vice, viz.

1ſt. All the intellectual faculties are weakened, loſs of memory enſues, the ideas are clouded, the patients ſometimes fall into a ſlight madneſs; they have an inceſſant irkſome uneaſineſs, continual

nual anguiſh, and ſo keen a remorſe of conſcience, that they frequently ſhed tears. They are ſubject to vertigoes; all their ſenſes, but particularly their ſight and hearing are weakened; their ſleep, if they can obtain any, is diſturbed with frightful dreams.

2d. The powers of their bodies decay, the growth of ſuch as abandon themſelves to theſe abominable practices before it is accompliſhed is greatly prevented, ſome cannot ſleep at all; others are in a perpetual ſtate of drowſineſs; they are all affected with hypochondriac or hyſterical complaints, and are overcome with the accidents that accompany thoſe grievous diſorders, as melancholy, ſighing, tears, palpitations, ſuffocations and faintneſs. Some emit a calcarious ſaliva; coughs, ſlow fevers and conſumptions, are chaſtiſements which others meet with in their own crimes.

3d The moſt acute pains form another object of patients complaints; ſome are thus affected in their heads, others in their breaſts, ſtomach and inteſtines; others have external rheumatic pains; aching numbneſs in all parts of their body, when they are ſlightly preſſed.

4th. Pimples do not only appear in the face, (this is one of the moſt common ſymptoms) but even real ſuppurating bliſters upon the noſe, the breaſt, and thighs, with diſagreeable itchings on the ſame parts. One patient complained of even fleſhy excreſcences on the forehead.

5th. The organs of generation alſo participate of that miſery whereof they are the primary cauſes, many patients are incapable of erection, others diſcharge their ſeminal liquor upon the ſlighteſt titilation

titilation, and the moſt feeble erection, or in the efforts they make when at ſtool; many are affected with a conſtant gonorrhœa, which entirely deſtroys their powers, and the diſcharge reſembles fœtid matter, or mucus; others are tormented with with painful priapiſm, dyſuriæ, ſtranguries, heat of urine, and a difficulty in rendering it, which greatly torments many patients. Some have painful tumours upon their teſticles, penis, bladder, and ſpermatic cord. In a word either the impracticability of coition, or a deprivation of the genital liquor, renders every one imbecile who has for any length of time given way to this crime.

6th. The functions of the inteſtines are ſometimes quite diſordered; and ſome patients complain of ſtubborn conſtipation; others of the hemorhoids, or of the running of a fœtid matter from the fundament. This laſt obſervation recalls to my mind a young man mentioned by Mr. Hoffman, who after every maſterbation, was afflicted with a diarhœa, which was an addition alcauſe of the loſs of his ſtrength.

The deſtructive and pernicious habit of onaniſm, or ſelf-pollution, is recorded in the 38th chapter of Geneſis, as the crime of Onan the ſon of Judah, with a view, no doubt, of tranſmitting to poſterity his chaſtiſement, and we learn from Galen, that Diogenes polluted himſelf by committing this crime.

Pliny the naturaliſt informs us that Cornelies Gallus, the ancient Prætor, and Titus Etherus, the Roman Knight, died in the very act of coition. There can be nothing more dreadful than what Celcus and Æthius tells us of this abominable vice, the former

mer ſays, "that theſe pleaſures are always hurtful to weak people, and the frequent indulgence of them deſtroys even the Strongeſt conſtitutions." The laſt celebrated author draws a moſt horrid picture of the ſhocking conſequences that are produced by this vile practice, and ſays that young people have the air and appearance of old age, they become pale, effiminate, benumbed, lazy, baſe, ſtupid, and even imbecile, their bodies become bent, their legs are no longer able to carry them; they have an utter diſtaſte for every thing, and are totally incapacitated, and many become paralite.—The ſtomach is diſordered, the body is weakened, paleneſs, bodily decay, and emaciation ſucceed this deſtructive habit, and the eyes ſink into the head.

Doctor Hodſon has in his "Nature's Aſſiſtant" copied the following paſſages from a publication entitled Onaniſm, by M. Tiſſot, M. D.

"As ſoon as cuſtom has obtained any degree of ſtrength, the ſoul and body both concur in ſoliciting the crime: the ſoul beſet with unclean thoughts, excites laſcivious emotions; and if it be diverted for ſome moments by other ideas, the ſharp humours which irritate the organs of generation, ſoon draw it back. The truth of theſe obſervations would be ſufficient to ſtop young people in this pernicious progreſs, if they could foreſee that in this reſpect one falſe ſtep brings on another; that they cannot reſiſt temptation; that in proportion as the motives of ſeduction increaſe, reaſon, which ſhould keep them within bounds, is weakened, and in a word, they find themſelves plunged in a ſea of miſery, without perhaps the hope of a ſingle plank to eſcape upon. If

ſometimes

ſometimes early infirmities give them notice; if the danger terrifies them for ſome moments, when the infirmity is relieved, and the danger over, rage precipitates them afreſh.

"The empire which this odious practice gains over the ſenſes, is beyond expreſſion. No ſooner has this uncleanneſs got poſſeſſion of the heart, but it purſues its votary every where, and governs him at all times, and in all places. Upon the moſt ſerious occaſions, and in the moſt ſolemn acts of religion, he finds himſelf in a manner tranſported with luſtful conceptions and deſires, which take up all his thoughts.

"Nothing ſo much weakens the mind as the continual bent of it to one object; which is the caſe with thoſe addicted to Onaniſm; and in whatever vocation a perſon is engaged, ſome degree of attention is required, which this pernicious practice renders them incapable of:---It is true that we are ignorant whether the animal ſpirits and the ſeminal liquor are the ſame; but experience teaches us thoſe two fluids have a ſtrict analogy, and that the loſs of either produces the ſame effects.

"The loſs of too much ſemen, ſays the ſame celebrated author, occaſion laſſitude, debilities, and renders exerciſe difficult; it cauſes emaciation, and pains in the membrane of the brain. Young people of either ſex who devote themſelves to laciviouſneſs, deſtroy their health in diſſipating thoſe powers which were deſtined to bring their bodies to their greateſt degree of vigour. Too great a quantity of ſemen being loſt in the natural courſe, pro-

duces very direful effects; but they are ſtill more dreadful when diſſipated in an unnatural manner: the accidents which happen to ſuch as waſte themſelves in a natural way are very terrible; but thoſe which are occaſioned by maſturbation are ſtill more ſo."

Such is the ſubſtance of what Dr. Hodſon has taken from Tiſſot, and inſerted in his Nature's Aſſiſtant.

The deſcription which Tulpius, that celebrated phyſician and burgomaſter of Amſterdam, has left us, cannot he read without horror! The ſpinal marrow does not only waſte, but the body and mind both equally languiſh, and the man periſhes a miſerable victim!" Too great diſſipation of the animal ſpirits weakens the ſtomach, deſtroys the appetite, and nutrition having no longer place, the motion of the heart is weakened, and all the parts languiſh. Frequent pollutions not only produce laſſitude, weakneſs, and debility; but the memory fails, a cold ſenſation ſeizes the limbs, the voice becomes hoarſe, and the eye-ſight clouded, diſturbing dreams prevent ſleep from adminiſtering relief.

Of all the various evils that human nature is ordained to ſuffer, none is more calamitous than thoſe attending ſeminal pollutions; and which would be difficult to paint in colours ſo glaring as they merit: a practice to which youth devote themſelves without being acquainted with the enormity of the crime, and all the ills which are its phyſical conſequences. The moſt clouded melancholy, indifference and averſion for all pleaſures, the impoſſibility of ſharing the converſation of the company wherein they are always abſent in thought, the idea of their own unhappineſs,

the

the deſpair which ariſes from conſidering themſelves as the authors of their own miſery, and the neceſſities of renouncing the felicities of marriage, are the fluctuating ideas which compell theſe miſerable objects to ſhut themſelves up from the world, and happy are thoſe who do not in the midſt of deſpair, put a period to their own exiſtence!

Exceſſive venery produces laſſitude, weakneſs, numbneſs, a feeble gait. head-ache, convulſions of all the ſenſes, dimneſs of ſight and dulneſs of hearing, an ideot look, a conſumption of the lungs and back, and effiminancy: theſe evils are increaſed by a perpetual itch for pleaſure, to which the mind and body had been ſo much accuſtomed, that it is difficult to wean themſelves from it; whence follows obſcene dreams and frequent erections, which is occaſioned by the influx of ſemen, which however ſmall becomes a burthen and a ſtimulus, which will be diſcharged from the relaxed cells by the very ſlighteſt effort, and even ſometimes without any effort at all. Thus it is, that this horrid practice deſtroys the flower of our youth, and nips them in their bud. Mr. Raſt, a celebrated phyſician at Lyons, Dr. Tiſſot ſays, relates that a young man, a ſtudent in medicine, died of the exceſs of this kind of debauchery.---The idea of his crime had made ſuch an impreſſion on his mind, that he died in a kind of deſpair, fancying he ſaw hell opening on every ſide of him ready to receive him; he likewiſe aſſures us that he ſaw a child ſix or ſeven years old, (inſtructed by a ſervant maid) polluting himſelf ſo often, that he died of a flow fever. His rage for this act was ſo great, that he could not be reſtrained from it the very laſt day of his life;

and when he was informed that he thereby haſtened his death, he conſoled himſelf in ſaying, he ſhould go to his father, who died a few months before.

Frequent repetition of the act of ſelf abuſe has been followed in ſome inſtances by an emiſſion of blood inſtead of ſemen. It is alſo univerſally acknowledged that we are equally ignorant of the nature of ſpirit, and the nature of matter, but we know that theſe two parts of man are ſo intimately united, that all the change which the one undergoes, is felt by the other, this obſervation equally points out to us that of all the diſorders, there are none which more quickly affect the ſoul than thoſe of the nervous ſyſtem.

Sanctorius furniſhes us (in his obſervations) with the primary cauſe of this peculiar danger, "Moderate coition (ſays he) is uſeful when nature Solicits for it; when it is ſolicited by the Imagination, it weakens all the faculties, and particularly the memory." This is eaſily explained: nature in a ſtate of health does not inſpire deſires; but when the viſicula ſeminalis are replete with a quantity of liquor, which has acquired ſuch a degree of thickneſs as to render its return into the maſs of blood difficult, then coition is both neceſſary and proper. But when we ſubject ourſelves to laſcivious deſires, when we have no occaſion for them; it is the imagination, luſtful habit, and not nature that importune them.

Another

Another cauſe why thoſe who practiſe ſelf-pollution are debilitated is, independent of the emiſſion of the ſeed; the frequency of erection, though imperfect, greatly weakens them; every part that is in a ſtate of tenſion, exhauſt the powers, and they have none to loſe: the ſpirits are conveyed thither in great quantities, they are diſſipated, and this occaſions weakneſs: they are wanting in the performance of other functions which is thereby only imperfectly done.

When a perſon has habituated himſelf to confine his thoughts to one idea, he becomes incapable of any other: its empire is fixed, its reign is deſpotic! upon the moſt ſerious occaſions, he finds his thoughts occupied with luſtful deſires and conceptions, and wiſhes to withdraw from obſervation, that he may indulge in this darling ſin. It is evident in what manner the conſtitution is injured more by this habit than by a natural connection, for after exceſſive coition with a woman that is beloved, a man is not ſenſible of the laſſitude which ſhould follow this exceſs, becauſe the joy which the ſoul feels, increaſes the ſtrength of the heart, favours the functions, and reſtores what was loſt, but this is not the caſe when every effort is ſtrained to obtain a ſecretion of that fluid, whereby the human frame ſuffers ſuch convulſions as is ſcarcely ever capable of being replaced. Why ſhould we commit ſo great a crime againſt nature? why ſink the ſoul in a ſea of woe, and depreſs the ſpirits of the man, when beauty has charms to dilate our hearts and multiply our joys?

The

The increaſe of dangerous conſequences flowing from maſturbation is too obvious to need comment, they are too ſenſible of it themſelves, for the ſhocking remorſe with which it is followed, when illneſs has opened the criminal's eyes, he ſees his crimes and his dangers, and feels

——" The ſtings of pleaſure which remorſe ſucceeds."

When the maſk is dropt, and the real picture of their conduct appears in its moſt hideous colours, they find themſelves guilty of a crime, the puniſhment of which divine juſtice ordained nothing leſs than inſtant death!

How many are there that have periſhed becauſe they did not dare reveal the cauſe of their illneſs? I have read ſeveral lettres to this effect, " I would rather die than appear before you after this acknowledgment." Another writes, " I conceive my dear Sir, that every one can ſee in my face the cauſe of my diſorder, and this makes me ſhun all manner of company." The cauſe of this melancholy is very eaſily accounted for, it is the relaxation of the fibres, a diminution of the circulation, imperfect digeſtion, want of nutrition, obſtructions occaſioned by theſe impediments which ſeem to be the effects only of melancholy; the ſheding of humours which is the neceſſary conſequence of obſtruction.

A common ſymptom in both ſexes, and more commonly among women, is the indifference which this infamous practice leaves for the lawful pleaſures of Hymen, even when the inclination and power ſtill remain: an indifference which not only induce

duce many to embrace a life of celibacy, but even accompanies the marriage bed, Dr. Bekkers relates of a woman, who acknowledged that this practice gained so complete a dominion over her senses, that she detested having lawful connection with her husband!

The following case is worthy the attention of parents and guardians who have the care of youth. A young man of 28 years of age, who was initiated into those abominations, by his private TUTOR, and had the same disgust for the marriage state; the anguish of his situation, joined to his exhausted condition, the consequences of his operations, threw him into a profound melancholy, which however yielded to the power of such nervous and strengthening Medicines, as the Cordial Balm of Gilead is composed of.

ADDRESS

ADDRESS

TO

PARENTS, GUARDIANS, SCHOOLMASTERS,

AND THOSE WHO ARE INTRUSTED WITH THE

EDUCATION OF *YOUTH.*

PERMIT me to intreat fathers and mothers to reflect upon the ſource from whence this laſt patient derived his misfortunes, as there are more examples of this kind than one. If they may be deceived in the choice of thoſe to whom they intruſt the important charge of forming the mind and heart of their pupils; what is there not to fear from thoſe who being only appointed to diſplay their corporeal talents, are examined leſs critically with reſpect to their morals? and from ſervants who are frequently hired, without its being known whether they have any morals at all! Dr. Hodſon aſſerts in his Natures Aſſiſtant, that this ſubject is "almoſt unnoticed by ALL writers, medical, moral, or religious." I again refer my readers to what Tiſſot among others ſays, and at the ſame time obſerve that Tiſſot was a medical, moral AND religious writer.

Many

Many young and tender plants, have been blaſted by the hand of the very Gardener, who were intruſted with their rearing, there are in this kind of rearing gardeners of both ſexes; but ſhould it be aſked, where is the remedy of this evil? the anſwer is conciſe and ſimply this. Be particularly careful in the choice of a preceptor, watch over him and his pupil, with that vigilance which an attentive and careful father of a family exerts to know what is done in the darkeſt receſſes of the houſe; uſe that vigilance which diſcovers

——" The coppice where the deer has taken ſhelter,
" when it has eſcaped all other eyes."

This is poſſible, when it is earneſtly purſued.

Never leave ſervants or tutors alone with youth, if you have the leaſt reaſon to believe that they are given to thoſe practices. Watch youth if they ſtay too long in the neceſſary, particularly with a companion, for in great ſchools it is frequently to ſuch places that they retire to commit this deſtructive vice; and I have been aſſured by many, that here they were firſt initiated into this deteſtable practice.

It is time to conclude theſe ſhocking details. I am weary of the turpitude and miſery of mankind. I ſhall only make one general obſervation, which is, that young people born with a tender conſtitution, have many more diſorders to combat than thoſe who are born vigorous, for the very ſame crimes.

None are exempt from puniſhment; but it is not equally inflicted on all: would young people only take time to conſider

that every act of debauchery of this kind, ſtrikes deep at the root of their conſtitution; inevitably haſtens the diſorders they fear, and will in the very flower of their youth, bring on all thoſe infirmities of the moſt languiſhing old age, they would abhor and deſiſt from ſo vile and abominable a practice.

Perſons who have addicted themſelves to this vice, find themſelves diſguſted at all amuſements, abſent in company, ſtupid and lifeleſs every where; and if they think at all, feel themſelves plunged into the deepeſt melancholy. From all theſe miſeries

THE CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD

is calculated to afford relief; but it ſhould be obſerved that perſeverance is often neceſſary; in all caſes a particular attention to the directions, as alſo a regularity in time and doſe, is to be regarded, and above all it muſt be noticed that it will be in vain to expect any relief from this remedy without punctuality, for taking a bottle or two regular, then leaving off for ſome days, and beginning again will be of no ſervice, it muſt be continued regularly

THE

THE DOSE.

Is from two to four teaſpoonfuls an hour before breakfaſt,---about 11.---5 o'clock,---and an hour before ſupper,---in a wine glaſs of Madeira, ſherry, or water.

It is in vain that people attempt to take medicines for any diſorder whatever, if they do not pay ſome attention to their mode of living, during the adminiſtration of proper remedies; for the beſt preſcriptions may be rendered uſeleſs by inattention to theſe particulars; whilſt good nurſing and a due regard to diet are great aſſiſtants to the moſt able phyſician; it is therefore deſired that a particular attention may be paid to the directions concerning regimen, which are treated of in this Book, under their reſpective heads.

Riſing early in the morning, and taking moderate exerciſe in the open air, ſhould be attended to, particularly by females; and

ſleeping on hard beds or matraſſes, has by ſome been recommended: and when the weather will not permit them to go out, they ſhould be engaged in ſome active employment within, or take the exerciſe of ſwinging which will be found very conducive towards a reſtoration of health in theſe caſes, eſpecially where there are any Symptoms of Conſumption.

CASES

CASES

AND

CURES.

THE following cases are inserted here to point out chiefly the consequences of this destructive habit, that a view of the dreadful effects thereof may be the means, in some degree, of deterring young people from giving way to the fatal delusion: and the cures are added to shew the efficacy of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, in a variety of cases, that those who are already drooping under similar complaints, may not sink into total despair, but seek for advice and remedies, even though they should be bereft of every other hope of relief.

Bristol, Feb. 1st, 1796.

To Dr. SOLOMON, MARYBONE,

LIVERPOOL.

Kind Sir,

I write at the request of a young man who having heard of your great abilities, wishes to have your opinion of his deplorable

rable caſe. He would have entered upon a courſe of your Cordial Balm of Gilead, but thought it more prudent to take your advice and opinion firſt.

"Incloſed is an order on the poſt-office for one guinea, which he underſtands is your accuſtomed fee. He is about twenty-three years of age, and has ſince he was fifteen, conſtantly practiſed that deſtructive habit called Onaniſm, which is ſo admirably treated on in your "Guide to Health." He has within this ſix months been ſeized with a weakneſs in his head and eyes; the latter, he ſays, have been frequently afflicted with violent ſpaſms at the time of his ſeminal emiſſions, and when he reads, he is taken with ſuch a kind of ſtupor as intoxication creates: the pupil is very much dilated, and he ſuffers exquiſite pains in his eyes, the lids are very heavy, and ſhut themſelves at night; he is conſtantly ſhedding tears, and a great quantity of whitiſh matter gathers in the two corners, which are very painful. Though he has an appetite to his meat, yet he falls away to a mere ſkeleton, and as ſoon as he has done his victuals, he relapſes into his former drowſineſs.

"Such, Sir, is the ſtate of this unhappy youth, as near as I can ſtate; and he begs of you to acquaint him, with your uſual candour, what benefit he may expect from your medicine, or ſuch other matters as you may think proper to direct for his relief. Deſpairing, as he has long done, of ever obtaining relief from our phyſicians, who are wearied of preſcribing for him, he puts up his prayers to the Almighty that this application to you may be

attended

attended with ſucceſs, and as he is ſufficiently convinced of the enormity of his crime, he reſolves to abandon that vile practice in future. He begs a ſpeedy anſwer.

Pleaſe to direct
for Mr.——
No.——ſtreet,
Briſtol.

I am, dear Sir,
Your very obedt. Servant,
J. L.

*** This young man was perfectly cured by twelve bottles of the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

" I am a young man of 18 years of age, and have had frequent connections with a ſervant girl, but of late have been ſeized with a weakneſs and general tremor in all my members, my face is become red, and my pulſe weak; a tumor or ſwelling has taken place in my right arm, with a violent pain in my elbow, and I feel the pain and weakneſs always encreaſed by copulation. Before I formed the above connexion I unfortunately was taught that abominable vice onaniſm, as its called, by a ſchool fellow, and followed it for near three years. Dr. Solomon will no doubt adminiſter ſomething that will relieve me, for which I will pay with the greateſt pleaſure, pleaſe not to mention what my diſorder aroſe from, but ſay it is owing to a weakneſs caught by a ſurfeit or cold, as I muſt ſhew your letter to my friends, from whom I muſt obtain money to pay for the medicines, being not yet of age.

*** Cured by a courſe of this medicine.

I beg

To Dr. SOLOMON, Liverpool.

Sir, Wolverhampton, May 4th.

I beg leave to trouble you with this letter on a subject which I blush to inform you of, but am induced from observing an Advertisement in the public papers, wherein your 'Guide to Health' was recommended, I purchased one, and find your advice offered in so friendly a manner, that I am induced to make this application to you. I am almost 18 years of age, and have been at a large school in this place near three years; it is with sorrow I confess that I have greatly injured my health, by a practice which it is needless to describe to you, and which is too common, especially among bed-fellows in schools; a short time ago I sent to Birmingham, for a bottle of your Cordial Balm of Gilead which I have finished, and I think it has done good in strengthening me. About half a year ago, I attempted to copulate with a woman, which I effected; but on a similar occasion lately, to my surprize, I was not able: my case is, I have a weakness in my loins, the liquor flows from my penis on slight occasions, which I am afraid has diminished in size, and am also much thinner in flesh, than I used to be. Will Dr. Solomon be so kind as to inform me immediately his opinion of my case, and whether I must continue his medicine? I have only to add that by an early attention to my unfortunate case, my Dear, Sir, you will bestow a lasting obligation on

Your humble servant, ——

P. S. Please to direct for Mr. —— to be left at the Post Office, Wolverhampton.

*** This gentleman was restored by a few bottles of the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

To Dr. SOLOMON.

Nantwich, Dec. 23rd.

Sir,

As you undertake in your advertiſements to cure ſeminal weakneſſes, I am induced to trouble you with a few lines.—About ſixteen or ſeventeen years ago, when about twenty-four years of age, I had the misfortune of contracting, through an improper connexion, the venereal diſeaſe, of which I was cured; but have had ever ſince, as I conceive, a ſeminal weakneſs, or relaxation of the genital parts. I have but little inclination for the enjoyment of a woman, and of courſe have ſeldom an erection of the penis; but if through female provocation an erection is occaſioned, it is weak and languid, and but of momentary duration; ſo that my ability generally fails me at the very criſis I moſt ſtand in need of it. In the act of coition the diſcharge of the ſemen comes on too ſoon, is in quantity ſmall, and unaccompanied with former-known pleaſure. About the glans and end of the penis, there is a conſtant and unuſual moiſtneſs; but nothing iſſuing from the urethra. The teſticles, which are very looſe and dangling, are ſubject to violent perſpiration, as well as the parts about the fundament, particulary when warm and in bed. Notwithſtanding the above-mentioned circumſtances, I enjoy a tolerable ſhare of health; but cannot undergo ſo much exerciſe of any ſort as formerly, without experiencing a good deal of laſſitude and fatigue. Such, Sir, is the ſtate I am in, and I beg to be honeſtly informed, whether you think it is in your power to afford me relief: in this caſe, I ſhall gladly put myſelf under your direction

and care, provided your demand be not unreaſonable. Buſineſs will bring me to Liverpool in five weeks time, when I will do myſelf the pleaſure of calling upon you, if by your anſwer you give me any encouragement. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

R. H.

Pleaſe to favour me with an anſwer by return of poſt.

*** The above gentleman was cured by a courſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead in ten weeks.

Sir, It is now ſome time ſince I was troubled with involuntary emiſſions, and a general debility in my whole ſyſtem, owing to a deſtructive habit of polluting myſelf, a practice which I continued near 17 years; but by an advertiſement in the papers, I was directed to your Cordial Balm of Gilead, which has effectually cured me, and I am perfectly ſenſible of the pernicious effects of the above vice, and am determined never to be guilty of the like.

Having brought on myſelf many bad ſymptoms, by a practice which is unneceſſary to deſcribe to you, and which I was taught by an apprentice of ours, which had reduced me to a very deplorable ſtate, ſo that I was unfit for any employment, being

always

always weak, ſickly, dull, and languid.——I am exceedingly happy to inform you that I am quite reſtored to health, by following the directions in your "Guide to Health," and taking your Cordial Balm of Gilead.

Sir, About thirty years ago I contracted, but cannot tell in what manner, a ſeminal weakneſs. I have had frequent nocturnal pollutions; the parts are extremely ſmall, weak, and cold, and if ever the leaſt tendency to erection, then I have a gleeting, ſo that though now 53 years of age, I have always been incapable of coition. My pulſe is very weak and irregular, and my memory bad. I have expended all I had in applications to phyſicians, without any effect. I have alſo taken many advertiſed medicines, but all to no purpoſe, ſo that I am quite tired of phyſic, and deſpair of ever being cured; but having heard of your great fame and abilities in the phyſical line, I now apply to you and requeſt you will let me know whether you can make a radical cure of me. I truſt you will be kind enough to anſwer this letter and conſider my caſe, and not undertake it unleſs you are morally certain of ſucceſs. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

June 9th. J. W.

*** Cured in about ſeven weeks by the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

Whitchurch, Shropſhire, 18 June, 1796.

Sir, I acknowledge to my great ſhame, that I have been many years addicted to that vile practice of ſelf-pollution, ſo deſervedly

ervedly reprobated by you in your "Guide to Health." And which has brought me into a ſtate of total imbecillity; about five years ago, I contracted a ſlight venereal, and applied to my ſurgeon who gave me ſome pills, which created a conſtant and copious diſcharge from the Urethra; more, he ſaid, than he had ever ſeen in the courſe of his practice; after this had ſtopt, I continued in the above ſhameful habit of Onaniſm till I began to feel the terrible conſequences of it; which for a long time I falſely attributed to the medicine I had taken during the Venereal, as I had always a very ſtrong mercurial taſte in my mouth: I have been under the care of all the Doctors and Phyſicians in this part of the country, but can get no relief; ſome have treated it as the effect of vile pollution, and others as the remains of a venereal, imperfectly cured; but all their efforts have been ineffectual. A ſtrong pain attacks me, more eſpecially when warm in bed, in the ſmall of my back, and in my left ſide, the latter never leaves me, I have frequently a great pain accompanied with a rumbling in my Bowels which are ſometimes lax and ſometimes coſtive, I am often affected with a great and diſtreſſing lowneſs of ſpirits, a ſtrong palpitation of the heart, and a trembling all over me, and theſe ſymptoms ſeem to be daily gaining more ſtrength. Having heard much of your famous medicine the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I am deſirous of trying it, if you think it would have its uſual effect upon me, I truſt Sir you will make me candidly acquainted with the hopes you entertain from this medicine or any other you may think proper to apply to my caſe, and pleaſe to ſend me particular directions in reſpect to diet, &c. I have been ſadly impoſed upon by ſome of the advertiſing Faculty in London, who have ſent me

a great

a great quantity of medicines which has done me, I believe, more hurt than good, but from your medicine I hope I ſhall experience that relief which I have ſought for ſo long in vain.

I am your moſt obedient ſervant,

J. H.

*** Perfectly cured by a courſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

A middle aged man in Warrington, from the practiſe of the vile act of ſelf pollution brought upon himſelf great bodily weakneſs and debility, with a lowneſs of ſpirits, alarming fears, great agitations of the mind, ſometimes approaching to inſanity; a palpitation of the heart on taking the ſmalleſt exerciſe, at times a total loſs of appetite, though at others he would eat his victuals with extreme greedineſs. Such a degree of laſſitude that frequently confined him to his bed for days together, till at laſt hearing of the great efficacy of Dr. Solomon's celebrated medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead, was induced to put himſelf under a courſe of it, which in a ſhort time effectually cured him.

SIR, I am going to relate my caſe to you which ſhocks me to think of, much more ſo to diſcloſe: from my infancy I have been addicted

addicted to that abominable paſſion, Onaniſm or ſelf-pollution, to a moſt ſhocking degree; about ſeven years ago I contracted the venereal diſeaſe which was cured by my ſurgeon, but he left a Gleet upon me which continued running for twelve months, when I went to another eminent ſurgeon in our neighbourhood, who gave me a bottle of water to waſh with, which ſoon put a ſtop to it, but ſince that time I have never had any inclination for a woman; about a twelve month ago, an involuntary flux or diſcharge of urine came upon me, and it has increaſed ever ſince, ſo that within theſe four months I have been obliged to ſleep with a Bladder to catch my water; If you think you can ſet me to rights, I ſhall take care not to be guilty of that abominable ſin any more, and ſhall as in duty bound ever pray for bleſſings of God to be ſhowered on your head; pleaſe to inform me what you think of my diſorder, and what the expence will probably be. In your anſwer dont mention the name of my diſorder, as I muſt ſhew the letter to my friends,

I am, Sir your muſt humble ſervant,

W. S.

*** This perſon was perfectly cured by a courſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

Not long ſince a young woman about 18 years of age, who had enjoyed a good ſtate of health, was ſeized with an aſtoniſhing weakneſs

weakneſs ; her powers daily diminiſhed ; in the day time ſhe was conſtantly overcome with drowſineſs, and was at night unable to ſleep ; ſhe loſt her appetite, and a dropſical ſwelling ſpread all over her body ; ſhe conſulted me, and after I found that her courſes were regular, ſuſpected maſturbation : the effect of the firſt queſtion that I put to her confirmed the juſtneſs of my ſuſpicion, and the patient acknowledging it, convinced me, I repreſented to her the danger of ſuch a practice, a ceſſation from which, and this medicine, in a few days ſtopt the progreſs of the diſorder, and produced a moſt favourable change.

Sir, By a too frequent commiſſion of that vile practice Onaniſm, I am become ſo very weak that I can ſcarce retain my urine, and I have almoſt every night an involuntary emiſſion of ſeed, which increaſes my diſorder greatly, and ſometimes, am troubled with fits of the incubus. The two diſorders unite and return every night; The phantom is that of a woman, which occaſions at the ſame time the pollution ; I hope Sir, you will conſider my diſtreſsful ſituation, and ſend me ſuch medicines as you think proper to cure my diſorder, and to revive that ſtrength which I have deſtroyed.

I am Sir, &c. G. M.

Dear Sir, It is real neceſſity alone could induce me to addreſs you upon a ſubject which I would willingly veil from my own imagination ; but the direful conſequences of it, ſtill leads me

to

to reflect with bitterneſs on the criminal indulgence of a fooliſh paſſion, which has, I fear, entirely ruined my conſtitution: In a word ſir, I have been guilty of that deteſtable vice Onaniſm, which I have practiſed for ſome years with an avidity I could ſcarcely conceive myſelf capable of; reſiſting the friendly warnings of nature, which by various ſymptoms of weakneſs, and an encreaſing debility, fully convinced me that I was injuring myſelf moſt eſſentially; ſtill, however, the inclination continued to gain ground, and I purſued it until at laſt I emitted pure blood inſtead of ſemen! which was followed by inflammation, and ſwelling of the penis and teſticles, and is accompanied by ſuch exceſſive pain that I cannot riſe from my bed, and can ſcarce turn myſelf in it. I am afraid it is too late that I ſee the enormity of this practice; but my dear ſir, if you can ſend me any medicine that will be beneficial to me, to reinſtate me in my former ſtrength, and ſomething to foment the parts with, to abate the inflammation, ſwelling, &c. you will confer a laſting obligation on, Sir, &c.

Sir, I beg leave to lay my unhappy caſe before you, perhaps it may be in your power to adminiſter relief to me. I enjoyed in my youthful days an uninterrupted ſtate of good health, which I have reaſon to believe would have continued until now, and I am above forty, had I not deſtroyed it by the common practice of ſelf-pollution, which I was taught at a boarding ſchool, and I became ſo great a votary to it, that no conſideration could break me off from it, but I repeated it daily for a long time, two, three,

three, and ſometimes four times a day, until I felt myſelf extremely weak after the actions, and then it would take ſome time before I could bring the penis again to an erection, and I am now become exceeding weak and debilitated; having flying pains all over my body, and great dejection of mind. I intreat you to grant me your advice and aſſiſtance in this ſituation, and I ſolemnly promiſe utterly to abandon this moſt vile practice in future.

I am Sir, &c.

Mancheſter, Feb. 14th.

Sir, Having been guilty of the pernicious habit of ſelf-pollution, which I learnt when a boy at ſchool, near Middleton; I continued it for a long time, till I heard mention of your book, the "Guide to Health," as a treatiſe wrote in a great meaſure to diſuade from that vice, I purchaſed and read it, and then only my eyes were opened to all the evils attending that horrid practice. I inſtantly abandoned it, and put myſelf under a courſe of your moſt excellent medicine, the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which I am happy to ſay has proved in this inſtance, (as I doubt not it has in moſt others) wonderfully efficacious. It has perfectly reſtored me to that vigour which I had for ſome time loſt; and has cured me of the acute pains which uſed at times to confine me in bed, and which I then attributed to rheumatiſm; but from your book I now plainly ſee they were the conſequences of criminal indulgence. I could not be ſatisfied without adding my teſtimony to the many you have recorded, of the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine. I am, Sir, &c.

To Dr. SOLOMON, MARYBONE,

LIVERPOOL.

Sir, I have now ſent for two Guineas worth of your Cordial Balm of Gilead; I have taken the whole quantity you furniſhed me with before, and I am exceeding happy to acquaint you that I have found great benefit from it, the pain in my head is entirely gone, which makes me a deal lighter and better; and I have no doubt that by God's bleſſing and your excellent medicine, I ſhall be fully cured of thoſe ills which I brought upon myſelf by perſiſting in the practice of that moſt ſhameful of all vices, Onaniſm. To which I had an inclination almoſt unconquerable; but am now fully determined to leave it off for ever,

I am Sir, &c.

Mancheſter, March 2d.

Dear Sir, You was ſo kind with the laſt parcel of your Cordial Balm of Gilead which you forwarded me, to adviſe me to uſe the Cold Baths. But I beg leave to trouble you further to inform me what kind of Bath I ought to uſe, whether in a ſpring or in our Baths at the Infirmary, for there are very good ones adjoining thereto; and as I now conſider myſelf fully recovered, you will pleaſe adviſe me whether I ought to continue the medicine for fear of a relapſe. Be aſſured my Dear Sir, I never will be guilty of that deteſtable vice any more, and am greatly indebted to you, that through your means I have been deterred from committing it to a greater exceſs,

I am &c.

Sir, I have for a long time paſt laboured under a complaint, which is the ſame I believe as what the Doctors call a ſeminal weakneſs, and I beg leave to apply to you for your advice and aſſiſtance to get rid of it ; I incloſe you your uſual Fee of One Guinea, by an order on the Poſt-Office ; I am fearful I have brought this diſorder on myſelf by the practice of Onaniſm. For I was in a good ſtate of health before I addicted myſelf to that vice which was about five years ago ; the ſeed comes from me at times without any erection and altogether involuntary ; principally when at ſtool or aſleep, and ſometimes as I walk the ſtreets ; but if any erection happens from the ſight of a handſome woman, the ſemen is ſure to flow immediately.

I have ſometimes emitted blood with the ſeminal liquor which greatly alarms me, and makes me apprehenſive that I have burſt a blood veſſel, I have many ſymptoms of debility and exceſſive weakneſs all over my body, particularly prickling pains down my back bone, and my thighs are always cold and lifeleſs. I have taken two bottles of your Cordial Balm of Gilead, which I bought at the printers, and I fancy it has been of much ſervice to me, as I have had no nocturnal emiſſion theſe three nights, but your kind advice what I am to do, and your particular directions as to Regimen, together with ſuch medicines as you may think proper to ſend me, will be ever eſteemed as a high favour conferred on,

Sir, &c.

Wexford, Ireland, May 24.

Sir, I beg leave to trouble you with a few lines by a Captain going to Liverpool who will pay you your accuſtomed fee, and your bill for whatever medicines you may think proper to ſend, which he will carefully deliver to me, I have been for ſome years greatly afflicted with acute pains in my bones, and a great weakneſs in my joints, ſo that I can ſometimes ſcarce walk or indeed bear any motion; I have frequently a violent trembling all over me, which renders me totally incapable of writing my own name. I have alſo a continual cough and oppreſſion at the cheſt, with great laſſitude and drowſineſs, preferring ſolitude to the moſt agreeable ſociety. I can aſcribe theſe afflictions to no other cauſe than my having uſed means to eject my ſeed, without copulating with a woman, which I have practiſed ſo long, and got ſo accuſtomed to it, that I can ſcarce refrain from it a ſingle day. I am however determined to leave it off, and if there is a remedy for theſe complaints, for God's ſake, Doctor, relieve me, and a little money ſhall be no object. Pleaſe to ſend the medicines immediately by the captain, and at all events write a letter by return of poſt, that I may know whether to entertain any hopes or not.

I am, Sir, &c.

*** This gentleman was cured by two five guinea caſes of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, in about two months.

Sir, It is with much ſhame I am at laſt induced to addreſs you on my enervated ſituation, occaſioned ſolely, I am con-

vinced

vinced, by my having contracted in my early youth a moſt infamous habit, the continual practice of which has totally deſtroyed my conſtitution. The health of my body is not only affected, but the powers of the mind are much weakened; my judgment has loſt its ſolidity, and my memory its retentive faculties; ſo that I can call no paſt tranſaction diſtinctly to my mind, with all its connective circumſtances, only from ſome confuſed and irregular ideas, my head is confuſed and ſubject to frequent ſwimmings, and I have been much troubled with an oppreſſion at my breaſt, which occaſions a conſtant perſpiration. I have pains in my ſtomach, and weakneſs and a general debility all over me, with continual yawnings and ſleepineſs; my appetite is fluctuating; my ſpirits greatly depreſſed, ſo that at times I can ſcarce refrain from ſighing and involuntary weeping; my eyes are inflamed and frequently emit a watery humour: in a word, I am an object of miſery, and I apply to you, my dear ſir, confident from what I have heard of your great abilities, and the extraordinary efficacy of your medicines, that if good can be done for me, I muſt hope for it only from you. You will pleaſe, therefore, to ſend me what medicines and inſtructions you think proper, and no expence on my part ſhall be wanting.

I am, Sir, &c.

*** Cured by a courſe of the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

It is impoſſible to inſert all the caſes and cures which Dr. Solomon is in poſſeſſion of, as it would require ſome volumes:

Doctor

Doctor Solomon, however, earneſtly wiſhes to point out the various conſequences which enſue from giving way to imprudent habits and faſhionable vices, and thereby guard unwary youth from thoſe fatal rocks on which thouſands have been unfortunately wrecked.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

VIRTUES AND EFFICACY

OF THE

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD,

For the relief and cure of Nervous Diſorders, Female complaints, Weakneſſes, Loſs of Appetite, Impurity of Blood, Headache, Relaxation, Bilious Caſes, Debility, Indigeſtion, an ill-cured Lues, Seminal Weakneſs, Coughs and Colds, Conſumptions, Lowneſs of Spirits, Scorbutic Diſeaſes, Pains in the Limbs, Gleets, &c.

PRICE HALF-A-GUINEA A BOTTLE.

Prepared only by S. SOLOMON, M. D. of the Univerſity and Royal College of Phyſicians of ABERDEEN.

At his Houſe, No. 12, Mary-bone, LIVERPOOL.

"The Lord hath cauſed Medicines to grow out of the earth, and he that is wiſe will not abhor them; for with ſuch doth he heal men, and taketh away their pains." HOLY BIBLE.

THIS elegant preparation is earneſtly recommended to thoſe ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weakneſſes

weakneſſes and infirmities; in which caſes it is moſt highly uſeful, ſtrengthening at the ſame time the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.

Thoſe who in advanced life feel the conſequences of youthful exceſs, or unfortunate youth who have brought on themſelves a numerous train of evils, will, by the uſe of this, find themſelves reſtored to health and ſtrength, and all the melancholly ſymptoms removed, which are the general effects of ſuch cauſes.

This Cordial Balm of Gilead is a moſt noble medicine, and compoſed of the real pure eſſence of VIRGIN GOLD! together with ſome of the choiceſt natural balſams and ſtrengtheners in the whole materia medica. The proceſs is long and laborious, and requires the moſt nice and minute attention. Not a ſingle drop can be produced under nine weeks digeſtion; and the elements of which it is compoſed, are obtained with ſtill greater labour and difficulty; being extracted from the SEED of GOLD, which our alchymiſts and philoſophers have ſo long ſought after in vain: whence it is neither affected by change of weather or climate, nor by heat or cold; nor does it ſuffer any dimunition of its ſtrength or virtue, by remaining open or uncorked. The diſcovery of it has coſt the proprietor amazing ſums, great loſs of time, repeated experiments, and cloſe application to practical chymiſtry; and it affords him no ſmall gratification to avow, that in offering it to the public, he invades no man's property, nor imitates any medicine at preſent known in public or private practice.... The experiments he has made with it upon a variety of diſeaſes, would almoſt exceed belief.

The

The name has been affixed, in a manner to convey an idea of its virtues; it was never till lately advertiſed, and is now offered to the world, not for private emolument, but from ſerious conviction, that to withhold ſo benign and health-reſtoring a medicine from ſociety in general, were an act of the greateſt injuſtice.

Youth and age, of either ſex, are equally the objects of this reſtorative, and they will uniformly participate in its ſalubrious qualities and effects; for whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated from imprudencies and inattention in the earlier part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a few doſes of this medicine will afford immediate aſſurance of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem, and organs of digeſtion, and by renovating the whole conſtitution.

To the young it will afford laſting health, ſtrength and ſpirits, in place of laſſitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will aſſuredly furniſh great relief and comfort, by gently and ſafely invigorating the ſyſtem. It will not give immortality, but if it be in the power of medicine to gild the autumn of declining years, and calmly and ſerenely protract the cloſe of life beyond its narrow ſpan, this reſtorative is capable of effecting that grand deſideratum.

Conſtitutions relaxed, weak or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this reſtorative.

Old coughs, aſthmas, and conſumptive habits, are ſoon relieved, and ſpeedily cured.

Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs, will 'ere long meet the happieſt change: the chill watery fluid will become rich and balſamic, and the limbs be covered with fleſh firm and healthful.

Nervous diſorders of every kind, and from whatever cauſe ariſing, fly before the effects of this great medicine; and all that train of ſinkings, anxieties, and tremors, which ſo dreadfully affect the weak, the ſedentary, and the delicate, will in a ſhort time be ſucceeded by chearfulneſs, and every preſage of health.

To thoſe who have revelled in the midnight cup, or madly drained nature of her richeſt flores, by unreſtrained or licentious love, or by the horrid ſelfiſh paſſion of Diogenes, this reſtorative will render all poſſible aſſiſtance: and if the vital powers be not entirely deſtroyed, it will gradually repair the melancholy evil.

Ladies, of any time of life, may by this medicine be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders incident to the ſex, and at a certain period it is moſt highly uſeful.

For weakneſs, deficiency of natural ſtrength, and relaxation of the veſſels by too frequent indulgence of the paſſions, this medicine is a ſafe, certain and invaluable remedy, infinitely ſuperior to any of thoſe extolled preparations of Gums and Balſams which often produce feveriſh heat, and are always found to be momentary ſtimulants, rather than permanent, healthful ſtrengtheners of Nature.

In

In debillity after long fevers, in all nervous diſorders, and in weakneſſes peculiar to the female ſex, this celebrated Cordial is really invaluable.

Thoſe who have long reſided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole ſyſtem, may take this medicine with the happieſt effects; and perſons going to the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, cannot ſtore a more important article of health and life.

Cholic, flatulence, ſickneſs, vomiting, loſs of appetite, gouty ſpaſms of the ſtomach, hyſterical and hypocondriac affections, lowneſs of ſpirits, and the various nervous weakneſſes which LADIES of tender conſtitutions are ſo often afflicted with, from natural and habitual CAUSES peculiar to their ſex. In all caſes of extreme wearineſs and fatigue, and in a ſenſe of coldneſs and ſinking of the ſtomach and bowels, a doſe will directly revive the droping ſpirits.

It is an immediate reſtorative and corroborant, a moſt powerful remedy in female obſtructions and ſuppreſſions, and in caſe of retention of maturity; alſo in weakneſſes, morbid diſcharges, and irregularity about the turn of life.

To youth of either ſex, who have practiſed a ſecret and deſtructive vice, and thereby relaxed, weakened and debilitated the whole nervous ſyſtem, will find the Cordial Balm of Gilead, the moſt powerful, certain and effectual reſtorative.

This medicine poſſeſſes wonderful efficacy in all nervous diſorders, fits, head-achs, weakneſs, heavineſs and lowneſs of ſpirits, dimneſs of ſight, confuſed thoughts, and wanderings of the mind; vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hyſteric complaints gradually go off by the uſe of this Salubrious Cordial. In ſickneſs of the ſtomach, in flatulencies, it is a ſafe, powerful and efficaceous remedy...The firſt ſymptom of its good effects, are SERENITY and CHEARTULNESS.

THE

THE

GENERAL DIRECTIONS,

FOR

TAKING THE CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

IN all cases where the Cordial Balm of Gilead is administered (unless ordered to the contrary) is only to take from one to three teaspoonfuls, according to the age or constitution of the patient, half an hour before breakfast, about five o'clock in the evening, and about an hour after supper, in a tea cup or wine glass of water, or white wine, Madeira or sherry. After the first bottle, the patient also take a teaspoonful or two of the Cordial, about 11 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sold in bottles, price Half a Guinea each. There are also cases, price 5l. 5s. each, containing twelve bottles at 10s. 6d. by which the patient saves 1l. 1s....These can only be had at the Doctor's house, at Mary-bone, Liverpool.

*** Disorders which have been many years in proceeding

proceeding to ſuch a degree of malignancy, as cannot be eradicated in a few weeks; and it is in order to encourage a ſteady perſeverance in the uſe of proper means, that Dr. Solomon has adopted the plan of his boxes, containing four large bottles, the quantity of twelve ſmall ones, packed up ſafe for the country.

Every bottle has this label round it:

"I certify that this is genuine Cordial BALM OF GILEAD, was truly and faithfully prepared by me,

S. Solomon."

"No. 12. Mary-bone, Liverpool."

☞ Twenty Guineas reward, on conviction of a forgery of this certificate.

*** Perſons in the country, requiring the Doctor's opinion, relative to inveterate caſes, are to incloſe his fee of Half a Guinea, in the letter, which may be delivered at the poſt-office, and the poſtage paid to the poſt-maſter, as a money letter, by which means he will be anſwerable in caſe of accident.

OF

OF

RUPTURES.

A Rupture, or Hernia is either inteſtinal, omental, watery, flatulent, carnous or varicoſe. The two firſt are owing to a prolapſus of the gut, ſtum or caul into the ſcrotum, groin or navel; for the moſt part, the inteſtine returns of itſelf into the cavity of the abdomen, when the perſon lays down, at leaſt a ſmall degree of compreſſion will then make it. To ſecure the inteſtine when returned to its proper place, there have been many inventions of different kinds of ſteel truſſes and bandages, and though ſome of theſe have ſucceeded, yet there are few that can be always depended upon, for there requires a great judgment and nicety in properly fitting them to the part. and ought to be made in a different manner to what they generally are at preſent, that they may ſit eaſy, yet tight, and not ſo tight as to gall the parts, for this purpoſe Dr. Solomon has invented

A COMPLETE TRUSS,

which has been found in many hundreds of trials to anſwer better than any other of the kind; and have been the means, when aſſiſted with his

INTERNAL STYPTIC MEDICINES,

to effect a permanent cure, even in perſons advanced in years.

These trusses can only be had at the Doctors house No. 12, Mary-bone, Liverpool at Two Guineas each, and those who chuse the internal Styptic medicines seperate may have them at Three Guineas; or Five Guineas together, with proper directions how to apply them in every case.

The watery hernia may be known by a pellucid tumor of the testicle, and is to be cured by hydragogues, diurectics, discutient cataplasms, or by the puncture; in this case, the patient putting himself under Dr. Solomon's care, will be effectually cured in a few weeks.

The strangulated hernia requires the immediate aid of a skilful surgeon, for delay is dangerous.

THE

THE SCURVY.

THE Scurvy proceeds from a vitiated ſtate of the humours, occaſioned by cold moiſt air, want of exerciſe, or being kept long to a diet of ſmoke-dried or ſalt proviſions, unwholeſome food, or any diſeaſe which weakens the body, or for want of a proper digeſtion of food, that is hard and of little nouriſhment.

CURE.

Cheerfulneſs and good humour have a great tendency to remove this diſeaſe. If the ſcurvy is occaſioned by eating of ſalt proviſions, which is too generally the caſe, the beſt meditines are all freſh vegetables, as oranges, apples, lemons, limes, tamarinds, ſcurvy graſs, water creſſes, brook lime, &c. &c.

New bread, freſh beer, or cyder, pot herbs, and milk diet, ſeldom fail to remove a ſcurvy of this kind. But when theſe things cannot be obtained, as happens in long voyages at ſea, the patient's food and drink in this caſe ſhould be ſharpened with cream of tartar, elixir of vitriol, vinegar, or the ſpirit of ſea-water, &c.

All kinds of ſallad are good in ſcurvies, and likewiſe the decoction of the roots of water-dock, which is made by boiling a pound of the root, freſh taken from the ground, in three quarts of water, till about one third of the water is conſumed. The doſe is from half a pint to a pint a day, according to the ſtrength of the conſtitution, and as the ſtomach will bear it. This muſt be uſed for a length of time, and will perfect the cure.

The intention of theſe remedies, is to impregnate the blood with qualities oppoſite to thoſe with which it is infected; and this muſt be done in a ſuperior degree of force and power before a cure can be completed. But as medicines are often adminiſtered under ſuch nauſeous forms, and in ſo crude and unqualified a ſtate, that they not only torture the patient, but miſs entirely their intended aim. The nauſeous taſte of medicine, is nothing but its groſſer particles; which, inſtead of entering the ſtomach to irritate and oppreſs its organs, ſhould be drawn off by chymical proceſs; for it is the occult virtue of every drug, not its groſſer part, that performe the cure. Now the peculiar property of the Siphylitic Cordial (See page 65.) is, that it combines the eſſential and occult virtues, of all ſcorbutic vegetables, ready digeſted, concocted, purified, and reſolved into an elegant balſamic eſſence, pleaſing to the taſte, and grateful to the ſtomach. It flies immediately to the heart, whether internally or externally applied, blends and aſſimilates with the venal and arterial blood, which it generates, corrects, warms, purifies, animates, and impels through the whole ſyſtem. It cleanſes all the viſcera, and glandular parts, particularly the lungs and kidneys; ſtimulates the fibres, whereby the gaſtric

juice

juice and digeſtion are promoted; diſſolves diſeid humours, and expels infection. It exerts very conſiderable effects on the whole nervous ſyſtem, ſenſibly raiſes the pulſe, ſtrengthens the ſolids, and invigorates the animal ſpirits. It penetrates into the moſt intimate parts, opens the mouths of the minuter veſſels, reſtores the natural perſpiration, and promotes all the fluid ſecretions. In every ſtage of this dreadful complaint, and in all thoſe ſudden epidemical diſorders, which uſually follow from a wet, putrid, and unwholeſome ſtate of the atmoſphere, it is an abſolute ſpecific; and as a preventative, an alterative, and purifier of the blood, it has not its equal in the world.

Let it not be objected, that becauſe this medicine appears to be preſcribed for many diſorders, it can be good for none....I affirm, that every complaint for which it is recommended, originates in the Blood, or in Obſtructed Perſpiration. The action of the Cordial Balm of Gilead is on the blood and juices; it ſtrikes at the ROOT, not at the BRANCHES; by which peculiar advantage it effects a cure when other medicines fail.

*** Upwards of two hundred Scorbutic caſes and cures are in the Doctor's poſſeſſion, moſt reſpectably atteſted under the patients own hands, and which the limits of this work will not admit of inſertion, but the whole may be ſeen at the Doctor's houſe, making a large folio volume.

The following certificates are submitted to the public as a further proof of the efficacy of the Cordial Balm of Gilead.

Liverpool, 29th Auguſt, 1796.

IN juſtice to Dr. Solomon of Liverpool, and his Medicine the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I declare that I have taken it for a Nervous Complaint with the moſt happy effects, and have known it to be adminiſtered in genteel families with ſafety, certainty, and wonderful efficacy.

CALEB CROOKENDEN, Merchant.

Park-Lane, No. 42,
oppoſite Sparling-ſtreet.

Sir, It is with pleaſure I confeſs that your Cordial Balm of Gilead, has been of the Greateſt ſervice to me in a nervous complaint of many years ſtanding, which had reſiſted the power of all other Medicines which had been tried. I conſider it as an extraordinary and wonderful medicine, and perfectly ſafe, and of real virtue and efficacy,

ANN BATTY.

Stocking Shop, No. 44, Dale-ſtreet,
Liverpool.

Witneſs, ELIZABETH BROWN.

To

To Dr. Solomon.

SIR,

WE declare that we have Sold a great number of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, and never heard the leaſt complaint againſt that Medicine which we therefore conſider as of real virtue and efficacy.

MERRITT & WRIGHT.
Printers of the Phenix Newſpaper.

Liverpool, 29th Auguſt, 1796.

AS vender of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I declare that I have always heard the greateſt encomiums beſtowed upon it, as a Medicine in great repute, and which has given univerſal ſatisfaction.

THOS. SCHOFIELD.

Dale-ſtreet, Liverpool,
29th Auguſt, 1796.

Liverpool, 29th Auguſt, 1796.

I Certify that being very ill afflicted with a violent ſickneſs and pain in my ſtomach, I took the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which is prepared by Dr. Solomon, of Liverpool; and was inſtantly

ſtantly relieved, and have had no return ſince, and that I conſider it as an invaluable, ſafe, and powerful Medicine.

JOHN M'ALLUM.

No. 60, Dale ſtreet, Liverpool.

Dr. Solomon, Sir,

I have no objection in the leaſt to declare that your Cordial Balm of Gilead, has been of great benefit to me, and that I think very highly of it.

THOS. KING.

Publican and Tailor, Batchelor-ſtreet,
Liverpool.

SIR,

MY wife declares and to which I freely certify, that ſhe has taken your Cordial Balm of Gilead, with the utmoſt ſafety and efficacy.

EVAN WILLIAMS.
Orange Tree, top of Tythebarn-ſtreet,
Liverpool, 29th Aug. 1796.

To

To Dr. SOLOMON,

SIR,

THE demand for your Cordial Balm of Gilead, has certainly been more than for any other Medicine that has come within our knowledge or experience; and from the continuance and increaſe of that demand, as well as from the expreſſions of approbatioon which we have heard from the purchaſers. we believe it to be intrinſically ſalutary, balſamic, and good: well calculated to adminiſter to the comforts and relief of the afflicted.

We are Sir, your's, &c.

COWDROY & BODEN.
Printers of the
Mancheſter Gazette.

Mancſleſter, 30th Aug. 1796.

SIR,

I have ſold a conſiderable quantity of your Cordial Balm of Gilead, and have never heard the leaſt complaint reſpecting its efficacy.

T. STAINES.

Druggiſt, Market place, Mancheſter.
30 Auguſt, 1796.

To Guard againſt counterfeits obſerve the following Affidavit.

LIVERPOOL, to wit,

SAMUEL SOLOMON of Liverpool, Doctor of Medicines, came before me and made Oath upon the Holy Bible, that he is the Sole inventor and preparer of a Medicine, called the Cordial Balm of Gilead, and that he never diſcovered the ingredients from which it is prepared to any perſon whatever,

S. SOLOMON.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 29th day of Auguſt, 1796, before me, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, for the ſaid Borough.

THOMAS GOLIGHTLY.

Dr. SOLOMON ever anxious to give the afflicted every ſatisfaction in his power, relative to the ſterling virtues and powerful efficacy of his Medicine, again ſubmits the following Original Letters to their peruſal.

To Dr. SOLOMON.

Sir, Your popular Medicine the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I have ſold the THREE firſt large packages, I ordered from you; and have begun upon the FOURTH box, which I received a few days back, and expect the bottles will all be gone in a very ſhort time. I would wiſh you therefore to ſend me ANOTHER SUPPLY by firſt carrier; together with the parcel of the Treatiſes of 'the Guide to Health,' the SECOND edition, which I ordered ſome time back, and which would have been all ſold, had they been ready when I ordered them.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead is in great repute in this part of the kingdom, and I have never heard the leaſt complaint from the Ladies and Gentlemen who have purchaſed it.

Incloſed I ſend a Bank Note which pleaſe to put to the credit of my account, and am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

THOS. WOOD,

Shrewſbury, Printer of the Shrewſbury Chronicle.

Aug. 31ſt, 1796.

Sir, I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that I have only two bottles of the Cordial Balm of Gilead left unſold, and as a proof of the efficacy of the Medicine, ſeveral of the moſt reputable perſons have repeated their purchaſe, and acknowledged to have received great benefit from taking it.

I am, Sir, very reſpectfully, Your's, &c.

Worceſter, J. HOLL,

Aug. 31ſt, 1796. Bookſeller and Printer.

Sir, We aſſure you that we have ſold a great number of bottles of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, and have always heard the beſt character beſtowed upon it by thoſe who have taken it, as being a moſt excellent Medicine. You will therefore pleaſe to ſend us a freſh ſupply, and a number of your excellent books, entitled, 'the Guide to Health.'

We are Sir, &c.

Briſtol, BULGIN & SHEPPARD.

Sept. 1ſt, 1796.

Sir,

Sir, I have ſold a number of bottles of your Cordial Balm of Gilead, and have not heard a ſingle complaint againſt it, ſo far from that, I ſold two bottles to a gentleman farmer, at Barrow near Hull, who informed me his ſon had found himſelf much better after taking them; I believe it was for a Nervous complaint.

Your's reſpectfully,

W. RAWSON.

Hull,
Aug. 31ſt, 1796.

To Dr. SOLOMON.

Sir, I have ſold a great number of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, and never heard the leaſt complaint againſt that Medicine, which I therefore conſider as of real virtue and efficacy.

J. DREWRY,
Printer.

Stafford, 29th Aug. 1796.

AS vender of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I declare that I have always heard the greateſt encomiums beſtowed upon it, as a Medicine of great repute, and which has given univerſal ſatisfaction.

W. MEYLER,
Printer.

Bath,
3d, Sept. 1796.

The Cordial Balm may be obtained every day at all hours, at the Doctor's house, No. 12, Mary-bone, Liverpool; or such as find it more convenient, may buy them at the following, which are the only appointed places of sale; viz. Mr. Matthew's, No. 18, Strand; Mr. Church's Dispensary, City Road, near Finsbury-Square, and at his Patent Medicine Ware-house, No. 403, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Rathbone-place, London; and in the country, at the undermentioned, places viz.

Bath, Crutwell.
Meyler.
Birmingham, Pearson.
Swinney.
Aaron.
Bristol, Bulgin & Shepherd.
W. Pine & Son
Bury St. Edmund's, Gedge.
Cambridge, Hodson.
Canterbury, Bristow.
Chelmsford, Clachar.
Chester, Fletcher.
Monk.
Coventry, Rollason.
Derby, Pritchard,
Drewry.
Doncaster, Sanderson.
Edinburgh, Baxter.
Exeter, Trewman.
Farnham, Cook.
Glasgow, Menzons.
Gloucester, Raikes.
Grantham, Quanbro.
Hereford, Walker.
Hull, Rawson.
Huntingdon, Jenkinson.
Ipswich, Shave.
Kelso, Palmer.
Kendall, Wilson & Branthwaite.
Lancaster, Carruthers.
Leeds, Binns.
Lewes, Lee.
Lincold, Drummond.
Liverpool, Merrit & Wright.
Scofield.
Louth, Marsh.
Lynn, Marshall.
Manchester, Harrop,
Cowdroy & Boden.
Staines.
Newcastle, M. Brown.
Walker.
Norwich, Bacon.
Oxford, Jackson.
Peterboro', Jacob.
Salisbury, Collins.
Sheffield, Pierson.
Northal.
Sherborne, Goadby & Co.
Shrewsbury, Wood.
Messrs. Edowes.
Stamford, Harrod.
Stafford. Drewry.
Taunton, Norris.
Whitehaven, Ware.
Worcester, Tymbs.
Holl.
York, Tesseyman.
Wilson & Co.

And all other principal Booksellers and Medicine Venders, in the Kingdom.

*** Perſons in the country, who wiſh to have the medicine immediately from the Doctor, by ſending the money for any quantity they think proper, (and in ſmall orders one ſhilling more for a box) will have them ſent by ſuch carrier as they ſhall appoint. Orders with a draft for any ſum may be ſent by poſt, and the balance will be returned in the box; or orders with caſh, may be incloſed in a box or ſmall parcel, by any of the coaches, diligences, or waggons, and will be duly attended to.

N. B. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that the delivery of every parcel from the country, is attended with an expence of porterage, excluſive of carriage, and all letters with remittances are charged in proportion thereto; it is therefore particularly to be noticed, that in future the poſtage of all letters, whatever are to be paid, and the carriage of all parcels; or a ſufficient ſum incloſed for that purpoſe, over and above what is to be returned in medicines.

As it is frequently the deſire, and in ſome caſe, abſolutely neceſſary, for patients to be under Dr. SOLOMON's immediate inſpection, Gentlemen may be ſupplied with every accommodation of board, apartments, and attendance, in his own houſe, on terms, that will meet with approbation, according to the circumſtances of their caſes, or the nature of their accommodations.

IT is neceſſary to obſerve, that the name of Dr. Hodſon has, in various parts of this work been mentioned; Dr. Solomon entertains the higheſt opinion of the character and profeſſional abilities of that gentleman; but as an author, writing upon the ſame ſubject, he could not paſs over in ſilence, thoſe paſſages, which had been quoted in his celebrated Tract, called 'Natures Aſſiſtant'.

Addreſs to the Afflicted.

Dr. SOLOMON, whoſe abilities, ſkill and ſucceſs, are well known, aſſures all Perſons who are afflicted with Diſorders, that by applying to him, they will receive every benefit that can be looked for, or expected from, the moſt ſalutary and efficacious Medicines. It is Dr. Solomon's wiſh to adminiſter comfort and relief to the afflicted, to reſtore them again (under divine influence) to health and ſociety: in all caſes, even when the proſpect of ſucceſs is almoſt hopeleſs, he wiſhes to be conſulted, let the diſorder be ever ſo deſperate, or of ever ſo long ſtanding.

Emboldoned by a long ſeries of ſucceſsful practice, to as extenſive a degree as any Medical Practitioner in England can boaſt, in which, ſuch Cures have been performed, as ſtand unrivalled in the hiſtory of Phyſic! by a regular Medical Education, intenſe Study, an indefatigable and unremitting attention to the operations of Nature: his knowledge of Botany, Chymiſtry, Pharmacy and Surgery; by Travelling he has informed himſelf of things which he could never learn at home: Sanctioned, as he is, by the Univerſity and the College of Phyſicians, who have fully inveſtigated his Medical Knowledge, and admitted him a Member of their Society:---Under all theſe circumſtances, Dr. Solomon offers that benefit and relief to the invalid, whoſe misfortunes confine him from ſociety, which ſo many have happily experienced under his hands.

Dr.

Dr. Solomon would by no means miſlead mankind in things relating to their health, or offer any thing to the Public which would be the leaſt deceptious on that head. "He who can give the ſlighteſt pain to a fellow creature, or procure advantage to himſelf, by the ſufferings of another, is an animal unworthy of exiſtence". Dr. Solomon has ever devoted to the Public his beſt and moſt faithful ſervices. Throughout his whole life, (even from his childhood) he never felt any paſſion ſo predominant, any ſatisfaction ſo great, as in alleviating the miſeries and encreaſing the happineſs of mankind---all other pleaſures are nugatory, and unworthy purſuit. To this purpoſe he has devoted one day every week, to relieve the poor; to this he has ſacrificed his eaſe, health, time, ſtudies, and property. "Human nature is burthened with innumerable evils.---Every man ſhould lend a hand to leſſen the dreadful aggregate."

To enumerate a catalogue of complaints, whioh Dr. Solomon cures, is needleſs; he flatters himſelf, that when applied to for any Diſorder, let the degree of malignancy be ever ſo great, he will treat the unhappy ſufferer with that candour and honour, which has ſo evidently marked his ſuperior conduct in the healing art; and which has been attended with ſuch wonderful ſucceſs. His circumſtances render him above the mean arts ſo frequently, and too ſucceſsfully practiſed by illiterate pretenders, whereby many have been deceived, and ruined their conſtitutions. He aſſures the afflicted of ſpeedy relief and a perfect cure, if he undertakes the patient, which he will by no means do, if they do not promiſe ſtrictly to adhere to his advice and directions.

To

To the Fair Sex, the Doctor alſo offers his ſervices; for the cure of irregularities, obſtructions, the cruel effects of infidelity in huſbands, the general cauſes which prevent pregnancy, or occaſion miſcarriages, as well as complaints peculiar to a certain period of life, &c.

Thoſe perſons that cannot perſonally attend on the Doctor, and who need his advice, may ſend a ſtate of their Caſe, with the uſual Fee of Half-a-Guinea, addreſſed to Dr. Solomon, Mary-bone, Liverpool.

Such as do not wiſh to have their Names known, may have their anſwers directed for X. Z. to be left at —— till called for.

THE

The DIPLOMA,

OR

TESTIMONIAL of the DEGREE

OF

DOCTOR IN PHYSIC,

Granted to SAMUEL SOLOMON,

At the Mariſchal College and Univerſity of

ABERDEEN.

(Tranſlated from the Latin Copy; viz.)

To all and ſingular perſons who may read, peruſe, and to whoſe knowledge this privilege of Degree of Doctor of Phyſic, by us granted may come.——We the Doctors, Maſters of Arts, and Profeſſors in the Mariſchal College and Univerſity of Aberdeen, ſend GREETING!

AS it has been an ancient and laudable cuſtom, that thoſe who have applied themſelves to learning, with much labour and aſſiduous ſtudy, ſhould be honoured with ſome ſingular mark of diſtinction, as a teſtimony of their ſucceſsful perſeverance, and a reward for their extraordinary merit, that the riſing generation may be incited by ſuch examples to purſue the arduous, but glorious career of erudition and virtue:——For which reaſon, we hereby do ſignify to all perſons whatever, that the learned Gentleman SAMUEL SOLOMON Eſquire, having ſtudied and practiſed for many years, and thereby acquired

acquired ſo great a proficiency in the ſalutary Art of Medicine, that we have found him well deſerving of the higheſt honours we can confer upon him.

Therefore we, the aforeſaid Doctors, Maſters of Arts and Profeſſors, with the unanimous conſent of the Rector and Principal of the ſaid Univerſity, do declare, and appoint the above SAMUEL SOLOMON, Doctor of Phyſic, with full Licence and Authority for exerciſing his Profeſſion, his delivering Lectures, teaching and explaining the Art of Phyſic, in every part of the World :---And we alſo confer upon him by virtue of this public inſtrument, all the priviledges, immunities, and honours anexed to that degree, in their utmoſt extent, according to the form, ſpirit and intention of the ſtatutes of this College and Univerſity.

In proof and atteſtation of which, we have affixed the Great Seal of our Univerſity, and our reſpective Names and Signatures to this DIPLOMA.

GEO. FRENCH, MEDICINE DOCTOR, Profeſſor of CHYMISTRY and PROFESSOR PROMOTOR p. t.

GUL. LAUR. BROWN, S. S. T. P. et Gymnaſiarcha.

J. BEATIE, L. L. D. Mor. P. P.

PAT. COPLAND, Math. P.

JO. STUART, Lit. Gr. P.

JAS. BEATIE, Jun. P. P.

ROB. HAMILTON, L. L. D. P. P.

JAS. KIDD, L. L. O. O. O.